THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GRANT AND STANTON.

Denial that any Disagreement Has Occurred Between Them.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

There is no truth in the statement telegraphed from here that a disagreement existed between General Grant and Mr. Stanton. There is the best authority for stating that previous to Mr. Stanton leaving Washington, after being relieved by General Grant, Mrs. Grant visited Mrs. Stanton, and *vice versa*, and Grant and Stanton were on the most friendly terms. Since Mr. Stanton's return the same intimacy has existed between the gentlemen named and their respective families, and no one was more surprised than they at the publication of these unfounded reports.

OBITUARY.

Edward William Johnston.

Edward William Johnston died yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, at his house on Dayton street, at the age of sixty-eight years, after a protracted and painful illness, which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian patience. He died in full communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Widely known and respected in the republic as one of the most brilliant scholars and writers in the United States, he is entitled to most honorable mention now that he is dead.

Mr. Johnston was a native of the State of Virginia. His father was an officer in the Light Horse Cavalry, commanded by General Henry Lee, of revolutionary celebrity. He was a brother of that able Confederate soldier, General Joseph E. Johnston, who will be here to attend the funeral of one between whom and himself there existed the tenderest relations of fraternal confidence and love.

From his father, who was a man of remarkable culture and taste for letters, Mr. Johnston imbibed, at a very early age, those tastes for literary pursuits which occupied all his years. At a very early period of his manhood he was called to fill the Chair of History and Belles-lettres in the University of South Carolina at Columbia. Ambitious for a wider field of influence, he became connected with the public press and, during the greater portion of his long life, was counted among the most brilliant and effective writers on the staffs of various journals. He was first, we believe, associated with John Hampden Pleasants in the editorial management of the Richmond *Whig*. Afterwards, for ten years, he was associated with the *National Intelligencer* as literary editor of that journal. He was subsequently connected with the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, and is remembered for his brilliant correspondence with the Philadelphia *North American* and the Louisville *Journal*. In 1855 he came to St. Louis, and was associated with Mr. Mitchell in the editorial direction of the *Intelligencer*. When the *Leader* was established Mr. Johnston was invited to take the place of associate editor of that journal. He continued in that relation till the paper closed its career, when he was elected Librarian of the Mercantile Library, in 1858, we believe, occupying that post for three years. In that capacity his rare knowledge of books, and his familiarity with the whole range of literature, his judgment and taste made him a most valuable auxiliary in building up that magnificent library, and establishing its character as one of solid and substantial value in the various departments of science, philosophy, history, and general literature. The present catalogue of the library was compiled by him, the principle of its arrangement and classification being his own.

We are scarcely able to say for what line of literary pursuit or of study Mr. Johnston had a preference. He had a marvellous versatility and universality of knowledge. He confined himself in no narrow line. There was scarcely a topic beyond the range of his information. Those who enjoyed companionship with him found that there was no subject that could be named upon which his conversation would not flow, rich with accurate and well-digested knowledge. His memory was surprisingly retentive and ready, and to many of his friends he was a reliable Encyclopedia, quickly responsive to every inquiry. His taste was refined and discerning, and in most matters unerring, while his masculine, cultivated judgment made him a safe counsellor in all matters of literature. His knowledge was not confined to what may be technically called literature. His acquaintance with public affairs, public men, and national politics was extraordinary. As a writer he had few equals in brilliant and vigorous rhetoric, copiousness of learning and robust original thought. He was remarkably independent and firm in his opinions, courageous in their utterance, and tenacious in their defense. Indeed, his just moral courage of opinion and action are remembered as among his striking characteristics. His active intellect seemed to be sleepless, impelling him to industry that seemed never to weary, though his slight frame gave no token of physical strength. Personally, he was graceful and genial, with a spotless integrity and purity of character. As a companion he was distinguished for his gentlemanly suavity and courtesy, and as a conversationist he was brilliant and absolutely inexhaustible. His memory will be cherished in most tender regard and with unaffected honor by many in St. Louis and elsewhere, whose intimate associations with him revealed his rare personal excellence and worth.—*St. Louis Republican, 10th.*

The Tennessee Railroad Loan Bill.

The omnibus railroad bill has passed the Tennessee House, on its final reading, by a vote of 48 to 27. The bill appropriates in State bonds to the various railroads of the State, now in operation or projected, $4,550,000, as follows:—Knoxville and Kentucky, $800,000; Nashville and Alabama, $300,000; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston, $200,000; Nashville and Decatur, $300,000; Southwestern, $300,000; Memphis and Charleston, $300,000; Mississippi Central, $200,000; Mississippi and Tennessee, $100,000; Knoxville and Charleston, $150,000; Tennessee and Pacific, $800,000; East Tennessee and North Carolina, $100,000; Nashville and Northwestern, $550,000; Edgefield and Kentucky, $300,000; East Tennessee and Virginia, $50,000.

St. Louis in Danger.

St. Louis is again alarmed at the danger of becoming an inland town. A careful examination by the city officials, the other day, revealed the fact that the Missouri river, which discharges into the Mississippi some twenty miles above, sends its volume of water at right angles across with such force against the Illinois shore as to have worn it away nearly a mile. There is some danger of the river making a channel through the American bottom, so as to leave St. Louis two miles from the stream. It is proposed to rivet the Illinois shore with stone, where the river infringes, to prevent it from wearing away.

A Notorious Character Murdered.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* gives the following account of a revolting homicide:—

"To those who have read the newspapers of this city for the past four or five years, the name of Thomas Leonard, Jr., is no stranger. He has had an unenviable reputation in this city as a rowdy, a thief, and a bad character generally, and has been arrested almost times without number. A week ago yesterday he committed an assault upon his mother, and she has since feared to return home, dreading his violence. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and Deputy Sheriff Gibbs, of Clinton, served it a week ago to day, but while listening to the reading of the warrant, Tom dodged between the legs of the officer and escaped, and subsequent attempts to arrest him failed.

"Last Saturday night between 6 and 7 o'clock the two Leonards, father and son, were seen going towards home, both badly intoxicated, and fighting as they went. Nothing more is fully known of their movements till Sunday morning, when a younger son, about fourteen years of age, appeared at the house of a neighbor, saying that Tom was killed, and asking for help. Several persons went to the house immediately and found a horrible spectacle. The murdered man was lying beside the kitchen stove, which had a hot fire in it, his clothing bearing marks of a severe struggle, his head a mass of dried and clotted blood, while the floor, walls, and ceiling were plentifully bespattered with blood. His father was seated on the opposite side of the stove, his head resting on his hands, with his face, hands, and clothes besmeared with blood. He had marks of severe blows on his face, and his knuckles were badly bruised, indicating that he had given as well as received blows. The old man's story is that on their return home Tom laid down on the kitchen chairs, while he went up stairs. He subsequently came down and sat in the room with Tom and fell into a doze. About half-past 7 he was waked by the sound of something falling, and looking up he saw Tom on the floor, while three men were in the room. He started to go up stairs to call his younger son, when these men knocked him down and kicked him, and escaped. Why he did not at once give the alarm does not appear, but he remained there all night, and summoned his neighbors soon after daylight yesterday morning.

"The old man is apparently about sixty years of age, and with both parties sober would be no match in a contest with his son, but where both were intoxicated and seen fighting within half an hour or an hour of the time of the murder, strong suspicion attaches to him. The appearance of himself and his murdered son, as well as the room where the deed was done, is not satisfactorily explained by his version of the affair, but we may look to the investigation before the coroner for more information before determining the measure of his guilt."

A Ring Twelve Hundred Years Old.

A fine specimen of the Saxon ring has just been discovered in a field on the farm of Mr. T. Hornby, of Cattleholmes, near Driffield, England, in a singular manner. One of Mr. Hornby's men was ploughing, when he felt a slight obstruction to the plough. On searching for the cause he found that the point of the ploughshare had entered the opening of a large and valuable finger ring. On examination it appeared to be of massive and pure gold, and of elegant manufacture. It weighs an ounce and a quarter, and contains gold equal to five sovereigns.

The face is oval, and surrounded by a band composed of small globules. Within this band the space is divided into four geometrical parts. The four upper divisions contain each an initial letter, and the cavities are filled with black enamel. The under curves contain each an ornament resembling a figure of eight, or a semi-true lover's knot. The signet or design which appears to have occupied the centre is unfortunately lost, and nothing remains but the plain circular plate to which it has been pinned; a portion of the pin and the cavity in which it is inserted still remain, showing how it has been attached. The hoop or connecting band of the ring is formed of a grotesque nondescript animal's head, similar to the heads we frequently see on Saxon and Norman churches. The remainder of the band consists of lozenge-shaped ornaments and a centre piece, on each of which is an initial letter, and the interstices are filled with black enamel.

It is believed this ring is purely Saxon; and from its size and the rich character of the workmanship it must have in its time adorned the finger of some distinguished person, and that it is at least one thousand two hundred years old. During the Heptarchy this district held a prominent place in the history of that important period. It was not only the abode of Saxon nobles, but of royalty itself. Driffield is reputed to have been the royal residence, and the church at Little Driffield contains the body of one of the Saxon kings. The ring was found near the bank of a stream, having probably been lost by its owner while fishing or hunting.

The August Eruption of Mount Hecla.

The new eruption of Mount Hecla is described by Dr. Hjaltelen, of Reykjawick. He says, in a paper addressed to the Scottish Meteorological Society, that on the 29th of August last, a disagreeable smell of sulphur spread all over the town, and became so intense as seriously to inconvenience the organs of respiration. The weather was warm at the time and the atmosphere foggy. The temperature was twenty-six degrees Centigrade, and the wind was blowing moderately from the south-southeast. In the evening strong detonations, like a continuous roll of artillery, were heard in the direction of the east, accompanied by subterranean noises resembling thunder.

On the following day, at 7 P. M., a considerable volume of flame was perceived to the south-east by east of Reykjawick. This flame was bluish, resembling that of sulphur; its breadth at the base was judged to be about a mile. It lasted the whole night, and could be seen from the sea at a distance of upwards of one hundred miles. Thunder was heard, preceded by lightning, but no shock of earthquake seems to have been felt in any part of the island. In some places the grass was covered with a layer of ashes, which turned out to be composed of black dust of pumice-stone and pure sulphur. From all accounts it appears that the eruption occurred on the northern side of Hepta-jokul, or somewhat north of that great glacier, so that it had its centre at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles from Reykjawick, in a desert district at least sixty or seventy miles away from any inhabited place. This eruption is considered one of the most remarkable phenomena of the kind ever recorded in Iceland.

Tea by the New Route.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Great Republic, which arrived from China and Japan on the 19th ult.—just in time to miss a connection with the Panama steamer, greatly to the annoyance of the eastward bound passengers and to the company—is now discharging at the company's new wharf nearly two thousand tons of fresh crop teas, mostly of the finest qualities of Chinese and Japanese. You can figure up the space occupied by a single fifty-pound chest of tea, and by multiplication, arrive at something like an adequate idea of the size of a pile of it weighing two thousand tons. It is a sight decidedly worth looking at."

Arrest of an Alleged Philadelphia Forger.

Detective Elder, of the Central Police Department, last night arrested John H. Wartworth, of Philadelphia, on the complaint of Officer Schlen, of the Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, on a charge of forgery. The prisoner consented to return with the officer, and left this morning.—*N. Y. Com. Adv., 12th.*

—The Macon *Journal and Messenger*, by numerous quotations from Shakespeare, proves the antiquity of base ball.

LOSS OF THE MONONGAHELA.

Letter from Commodore Bissell—Official Report of the Disaster—The Vessel Beached by a Terrible Earthquake-Shock Off St. Croix, Etc.

U. S. STEAMSHIP MONONGAHELA, (2d rate,)
ST. CROIX, Nov. 21, 1867.

Sir—I have to state, with deep regret, that the United States steamship Monongahela under my command, is now lying on the beach in front of the town of Frederickstedt, St. Croix, where she was thrown by the most fatal earthquake ever known here. The shock occurred at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 18th inst. Up to that moment the weather was serene, and no indication of a change showed by the barometer, which stood at 30° 15'. The first indication we had of the earthquake was a violent trembling of the ship, resembling the blowing off of steam. This lasted some thirty seconds, and immediately afterwards the water was observed to be receding rapidly from the beach. In a moment the current was changed and bore the ship towards the beach, carrying out the entire cable and drawing the bolts from the kelsen, without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed towards the beach. Another anchor was ordered to be let go; but in a few seconds she was in too shoal waters for this to avail. When within a few yards of the beach the reflux of the water checked her speed for a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave me a momentary hope that the jib and foretopmaststaysail might pay her head off shore, so that in the reflux of the wave she might reach waters sufficiently deep to float her, and then be brought up by the other anchor. These sails were immediately set, and she payed off so as to bring her broadside to the beach. When the sea returned, in the form of a wall of water twenty-five or thirty feet high, it carried us over the warehouses into the first street of the town. This wave in receding took her back towards the beach, and left her nearly perpendicular on the edge of a coral reef, where she has now keeled over to an angle of fifteen degrees.

All this was the work of a few moments only, and soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their naturally tranquil state, leaving us high and dry upon the beach. During her progress towards the beach she struck heavily two or three times; the first lurch carried the rifle-gun on the forecastle overboard. Had the ship been carried ten or fifteen further out, she must inevitably have been forced over on her beam ends, resulting, I fear, in her total destruction, and in the loss of many lives. Providentially only four men were lost; these were in the boats at the time the shock commenced. The boats that were down were all swamped except my gig, which was crushed under the keel, killing my coxswain, a most valuable man. During this terrific scene the officers and men behaved with coolness and subordination. It affords me great pleasure to state that, after a careful examination of the position, and condition of the ship, I am enabled to report that she has sustained no irreparable damage to her hull. The stern post is bent, and some twenty feet of her keel partially gone; propeller and shaft uninjured. The lower pintel of the rudder is gone, but no other damage is sustained by it. No damage is done to her hull more serious than the loss of several sheets of copper, torn from her starboard bilge and from her keel.

She now lies on the edge of a coral reef, which forms a solid foundation, on which ways may be laid. She can thus be launched in ten feet of water at one hundred feet from the beach. Gentlemen looking at the ship from shore declare that the bottom of the bay was visible where there was before, and is now, forty fathoms of water.

To extricate the ship from her present position I respectfully suggest that Mr. J. Hanscom be sent down with suitable material for ways, ready for laying down, and India-rubber camels to buoy her up. I think there is no insuperable obstacle to her being put afloat, providing a gang of ten or twelve good ship carpenters be sent down with the Naval Constructor, as her boilers and engines appear to have sustained no injury. A valuable ship may thus be saved to the navy, with all her stores and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. BISSELL, Com. Commanding.
Rear-Admiral J. S. Palmer, Com. H. A. Squadron, St. Thomas.

A Walking Match for $5000 Postponed.

Frank McIntire, who was to walk from New York to Philadelphia in twenty six hours, and was to leave this city to-morrow at 12 o'clock, has postponed his task per agreement, owing to the storm. He will undertake the walk on Friday next.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 12th.*

A DUSKY LOTHARIO.—The following letter was introduced at the Mayor's Court by Jeff. Robinson, colored, to show that William Ward, a colored recruiting sergeant from Norfolk, had stolen his wife from him:—

RICHMOND, Nov. 7, 1867.—Miss Mary My Ever Dear:—Sweetis Darling With the Gratis Pleaser I Set my Self to Pen you thouse fue lines to inform you my Ever dear that I am veary well as I hope my dear love that thouse may fine you the Same my dear Sweet Darling I want to see you veary bad in deed I felt as I wais lost all this day and my derr preshurs if you only will Come and Stick up to me my dear darling you Shant want for any thing Mary my dear darling I love you veary dear in deed Mary my dear darling try and fix Some way for me to See you for I want to See you veary Bad Well my dearis Mary I must Come to a Clouse By Saying My Dear Sweet Darling I love you Better than any lady that I Ever have Seen and my dear I hope I will See You Soon No more at this time

Sweet as tulip sweet as Rose
But you are the sweetis of all Pose
My Pen ar Bad my Ink ar Pale my
Love to you shall never fade

From your Dearis Frend

I hope you know one off your late Frends and the Dearis one that you Ever Had and you Shall fine it So.—*Richmond Whig.*

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.—According to the Postmaster-General's Report, not less than a million letters were mailed last year, without signatures, and misdirected, or so badly directed that the address was totally unintelligible. These were destroyed. More than a million and a half others—1,611,686—were restored to their writers by the care of the dead-letter office. Thus it seems that at least two and a half million of mistakes were made, in an operation which one would think likely to enlist the sufficient care of the writer, the addressing of a letter. These letters contained nearly $150,000 in money, bills of exchange, deeds, checks, etc., to the value of over $5,000,000, and over 49,000 contained photographs, jewelry, etc.

UTILIZING SEWAGE.—At Sandon, Isle of Wight, the sewage is conveyed in pipes clear of the town into cesspits, where it is filtered and deodorized by a chemical process. The clear portion finds its way into the sea miles away from the town, and the solid residue is mixed with ashes and road sweepings, and forms good manure.

"TIME FOR ANOTHER TURN."—In a real estate case before a French judge, at an early period of the Revolution (the story is told by the elder Berryer), the defendant, whose title was contested, proved that the estate had been in his family for more than two hundred years. "Well, then," said the Judge, "it is now full time for another family to have a turn."

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Storm—Its Good and Evil Effects—Detention of Trains, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

The snow storm raged all day yesterday and last night, until this morning, when it ceased, and the sun is now shining brightly. The young bloods are dashing through the streets in their gay cutters, and the sleigh-bells are heard in every direction, for such a snow storm is of rare occurrence here, and the pleasure-seekers are determined to make the most of it while it lasts. The regular train from New York and Philadelphia, due this morning at 6, had not arrived at 10 o'clock. The train from the North, due last night at 10, was three hours behind time. The regular trains came through this morning from Baltimore on time, so the detention of the Philadelphia train must be north of Baltimore.

By the Associated Press.

The Kiowa Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Colonel Leavenworth, Agent of the Kiowa and Comache Indians, is here attending to the interests of those tribes. His estimate of the cost of farming utensils for their use is between three and five thousand dollars. They are represented to be friendly, and improving in their agricultural skill.

The Snow Storm.

The storm which commenced at midnight on Wednesday ceased this morning; snow falling in the meantime to the depth of four or five inches. There is good sleighing. The weather is now clear, with an unclouded sun.

The Goodyear Patent.

Ellsworth D. S. Goodyear, of Connecticut, has applied to the Commission of Patents for an extension for seven years of his india-rubber patent, which expires the 28th of March next. The petition is to be heard at the Patent Office on the 9th of that month.

VIRGINIA.

Horrible Murder near Norfolk—Destructive Fire in North Carolina—Personal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 11.—A fiendish murder was committed in Newtown, a small village adjoining the Gosport Navy Yard, night before last, the particulars of which, as near as we can ascertain, are as follows:—A man by the name of Edward Moore, an employe in the ordnance department of the Navy Yard, and who is addicted to drinking to excess, while in a state of gross intoxication, came to his home on Sugar Hill, and deliberately murdered his wife, Johanna Moore. The weapon used was neither the knife nor the bullet, for the brute literally kicked her to death, or, as one of the witnesses before the Coroner's inquest testified, danced on her body until her breath went out.

It appears that while in a state of intoxication domestic broils are of frequent occurrence, and this one attracted little attention at first, but as the woman's cries grew louder several of the neighbors came to the door, but were prevented from entering by Moore, who stood in the door with a dirk-knife in his hand, with which he threatened to rip open any who might attempt to enter. A police officer was at once sent for, who, with two others, soon arrived on the spot, and while one of them stood guard at the street door, the other two forced an entrance through the back door. On entering, the first thing which met their view was the body of Mrs. Moore, stretched at full length on the floor of the passage, her face horribly mutilated, and her skull fractured by a kick from the heel of her husband's boot. A search was at once instituted for the murderer, whom they found in an adjoining room, lying on the bed, with his child, an infant some six weeks old, clasped in his arms.

When arrested he made no resistance, but asked the officer what he was arrested for. He was then conducted to where the dead body of his wife lay, at the sight of which he became very much distressed, knelt down, and implored her to awake, and could not seem to realize that she was dead. He was then conveyed to the lock-up, where he remained all night.

The following morning a Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of death from fatal violence at the hands of her husband was returned.

Moore is an Irishman, about thirty years of age, and served during the war in a regiment from Wisconsin. When sober he is said to be a quiet, civil disposed person, but when under the influence of liquor he becomes crazy, and his best friends give him a wide berth.

A large fire broke out in Wilson, North Carolina, on Sunday night last, and destroyed property to the amount of $75,000 or $100,000. It originated in a dry goods store owned by Mr. Walton, from which it rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and as they were all frame, they soon became a mass of ruins. There is no engine in the place, and there was no insurance either upon the buildings or goods; hence the loss will fall very heavily on the community.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

General W. F. Barry, commanding the fort, left last evening for Washington, on a brief visit, on business connected with the department.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Effects of the Storm—Mrs. Pollard as an Actress—Anxiety to Hear Dickens Read, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The storm continued all yesterday and last night, with a very severe gale. The Norfolk steamer did not go out, as also some other steamers, in consequence of the severity of the storm. Some steamers which left the Eastern shore and elsewhere for Baltimore, was obliged to put into coves for safety. Those that did arrive this morning report unusually rough weather. Some small vessels were seen in distress, and there are serious apprehensions for the safety of others. The railroad trains are also considerably delayed. The snow is about five inches deep, and many sleighs are out.

There is much anxiety in Baltimore to hear the Dickens readings, but a determination to discountenance speculation in tickets.

Mrs. Pollard, the accomplished wife of E. A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," makes her *debut* as an actress at Concordia Hall on Tuesday next. She has been preparing several months for the stage, and has great versatility of talent, is very handsome, and is likely to succeed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Reading, 95⅛; Canton Company, 46½; Erie Railroad, 73¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 103⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅛; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 117⅛; Illinois Central, 138; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 96⅛; Hudson River, 122; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107; do. 1864, 104⅛; do. 1865, 105; Ten-forties, 101; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Gold, 133⅞. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15½c. Flour dull; 5500 barrels sold: State, $8·55@10·75; Ohio, $9·90@13; Western, $8·55@12·20; Southern, $10·25@14·50; California, $12·25@13·50. Wheat dull. Corn steady, 21,000 bushels sold; Western, $1·35@1·38. Barley firm. Oats firmer; 70,000 bushels sold; Western, 83½@86c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $21·25. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Libel Case.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning I. Newton Brown, counsel for William Meser, made a formal application to the Court for the admission of his client to bail, to await the argument and final disposition of the motion for a new trial now pending. He said that he knew no law by which the Court could be compelled to comply with this request, but nevertheless he submitted, with all due respect, that it had ever been the practice in this Court, in cases of conviction of misdemeanors, to allow the parties their liberty upon bail between the time of conviction and decision of a motion for a new trial under arrest of judgment. He was prepared to give ample and sufficient security to warrant Mr. Meser's attendance whenever it should be required. As for himself, he pledged himself as counsel in the case, to argue the motion on any day the Court might appoint. The motion was made in all good faith and with no desire to procrastinate the consequences or to evade the law, and he earnestly appealed to the leniency and discretion of the Court.

Attorney-General Brewster replied that he desired no undue severity to be exercised towards the prisoner, nor did his client, Mr. Mann, who was free from all malice in the case. But he wished it understood that Mr. Mann in this matter had no action whatever, but that he, Mr. Brewster, acted as his duty required, purely from his own mind, under his own responsibility. This application was for an indulgence towards the prisoner who had been convicted of libie.

He knew of no rule obliging the Court to grant it. But the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Court, and he only hoped that this discretion might be exercised with circumspection and care, and not so that the decision might be taken as a rule hereafter.

The Judge said that yesterday, when the application for bail was made, he was under the impression that after a conviction of a crime in the punishment of which imprisonment was necessarily an element, it was the inflexible rule that the prisoner was not to be admitted to bail: as a mercy to the person who should wish to become security, and to public justice: for he considered no amount of money an adequate price for personal liberty.

In his opinion the prisoner had been convicted of a very serious offense, and he, in a great measure, subscribed with the rigid punishment imposed upon it by some of the ancient laws. But our penal code had classed the offense among misdemeanors. Upon consultation with his brothers, he had learned that the President Judge of this Court had, upon a conviction of libel, admitted the prisoner to bail, pending the disposition of such a motion as this.

This Court had acknowledged the rule as a rule, but not as inflexible and he was disposed to follow the example of the President, and grant this application. He would require, though, that the bail be of a sufficient amount and character as to warrant the defendant's attendance.

The bail was fixed at $3000, and to-morrow week was fixed for the argument of the motion.

Forgery.

John Burns was put upon trial on a charge of forgery. It was alleged on the part of the Commonwealth that during the past summer and fall there was in this city a regularly organized combination of forgers, whose aim was, of course, to steal by means of forging the names of any moneyed citizens whose signatures they could obtain. Of this combination the prisoner, his brother Peter Burns, George Brotherton, and others were members.

In the latter part of last summer Loftus Brotherton was arrested and committed to prison upon a charge of forging the name of a Mr. Green and presenting the check upon the Bank of Northern Liberties. At the same time his brother, George Brotherton, was in prison at Camden, upon a charge of having committed a forgery upon a Mr. Cleinfelder, of that city. It was proposed among those of the band who were at large to commit a heavy forgery, and the assistance of George Brotherton was needed.

They paid back to the bank in Camden more than the amount of money that it had paid on the check bearing the forgery of Mr. Cleinfelder's signature. A *nol pros.* was entered against Brotherton in the Camden court, and he was discharged. George Brotherton then went to the flour mill of William B. Thomas, and representing himself as Thomas Hughes, of Phœnixville, bought two barrels of flour, and gave in payment a certificate of a deposit in the Third National Bank.

Colonel Thomas found that the certificate was good, and offered to pay the change amounting to about $70. Brotherton said he would prefer having Colonel Thomas' check for the amount, as it could more conveniently be sent to his brother in Phœnixville; that so much money and the check on the Corn Exchange Bank was given, and having obtained this signature, the forgers did not present it to the bank, but immediately had a book of similar checks manufactured: then they persuaded Thomas Brotherton, a younger brother of Loftus Brotherton, that they intended to get his brother Loftus from prison, s cured hi- services.

A letter was then written and Colonel Thomas' signature forged to it. This letter was directed and sent to a broker, containing an order for gold, and the broker, the forgery being so complete and deceptive, placed implicit confidence in it, and gave his money-man a check upon the Corn Exchange Bank for the gold.

John Burns was at this time at a restaurant at Second and Walnut streets, and was waiting impatiently for the consummation of this plan. He knew when the clerk started from the broker's office to the bank, and he sent Thomas Brotherton to watch him and see that everything was properly done. The check was cashed, and paid to Peter Burns, who was in waiting, and at Second and Walnut streets the money was divided.

Several forged checks, one for $5500, were sent by the Bank to Colonel Thomas as having been cashed at his order; and the forgeries were so good that he could hardly deny that he had signed the checks. Detective officers, officers of the bank, and the two Brothertons, were called to the stand by the Commonwealth, to substantiate these allegations.

The defense offered no evidence, but was argued by Charles Buckwalter, on the weakness of the Commonwealth's case. On trial.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—George Widmeyer vs. Sebastian Mellert. An action to recover damages for an alleged false arrest. It was set forth that, on the 24th of October last, the plaintiff started to leave the city on proper and lawful business. At that time the defendant, from a malicious desire to persecute and ruin him, went before Alderman Wm. S. Toland and falsely swore that he was a creditor of plaintiff, and that the latter had secreted his goods for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, and was on the point of leaving the jurisdiction, and thus obtained a warrant and caused the plaintiff's arrest. A hearing was subsequently had before the same alderman, and there being nothing to sustain the charge the plaintiff was discharged.

The defense denied malice, and alleged probable cause for the arrest. On trial. Earle and White for plaintiff; Dittman for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The equity argument list No. 1 was again before the Court.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The argument on the writ of habeas corpus taken out at the relation of the Tack Brothers was resumed to-day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Edwin Brock, charged with procuring the execution of false bonds with intent to defraud the Government. Before reported. On trial.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The framework of the Paris Exhibition building, which is about to be sold, weighs 27,000,000 pounds. In the whole there are 6,000,000 rivets, for the placing of which 15,000,000 holes had to be punched.

BADEN.—*Le Journal du Bas-Rhin* says that the last season at Baden-Baden has been the best in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were 53,000 strangers there, and "no adventure, not a suicide, nor a scandal."

—Alluding to the formation of societies in Ireland for the purpose of revenging the execution of the Fenians at Manchester, by the assassination of eminent Englishmen, the Manchester *Guardian* says:—"It is a comfort to know that the authorities are aware of these proceedings and plans."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were dull and rather lower. 100⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 104⅝ for June 7·30s; 111⅜ for 6s of 1881; 106⅝ for '62 5-20s; 104½ for '64, 5-20s; 104⅝ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 95¼, interest off.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47⅝, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 50½, a decline of ¼. 126½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 49⅜ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 25½ for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 23 for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 18¾; and Hestonville at 11½. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 100 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70½ for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30½, no change. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22½ for preferred do.; 88½ for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 36 for Wyoming Valley.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅝; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 133⅝; 1 P. M., 133⅜, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company will pay the coupons of the first mortgage bonds, due January 1, in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at New York.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, noticing the sudden closing of the canals, says:—

"There are a large number of boats now detained between Syracuse and Troy, having cargoes aggregating upwards of 5,000,000 bushels of grain, and nearly 12,000 barrels of flour, valued at more than $7,500,000. There are besides large quantities of property, consisting of apples, potatoes, and grain, shipped from interior points, which will swell the value of the property now on the canal to nearly $10,000,000. Canal boats that left Buffalo on the 10th of November have not yet reached tide-water. This delay has been caused in a great measure by the neglect in the performance of their duties by the officials having the canals in charge.

"If the property freezes in, and is in consequence transported by rail, the State will undoubtedly consent to refund the tolls on 5,000,000 bushels of grain from the points where the boats are caught in the ice. This, in the aggregate, will amount to a very large sum. But it is not the only evil which will result. The forwarders will lose their freight, and be subject to heavy expenses and additional charges for transporting the property by rail. It will also result in great financial distress, causing a close money market in Buffalo and at Oswego during the present winter, so that all other business interests would suffer largely as well. The usual time required by boats to make the trip from Buffalo to Troy is eight to ten days. A detention of ten to fifteen days has been experienced through the negligence of officials, before the ice made its appearance, involving an immense loss to forwarders, using up all profits of the down trips of 700 or 800 boats."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$800 City 6s, N...c&p.. 99	400 sh Read R.......... 47⅝
$1000 do. N...c&p.. 99	100 do..........c.. 47⅝
20 sh Leh N stk....ls. 30¾	500 do..........ls.. 47⅝
20 sh Leh V R.......... 50½	50 sh 13th & 15th........ 18¾
7 do.......... 50¾	

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111⅝; old 5-20s, 106⅝@107⅛; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅜@104⅝; do., 1865, 104⅝@105; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1867, 107⅝@107⅞; 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; 7·30s, June, 104⅜@104⅝; do., July, 104⅜@104⅝. Gold, 133⅜@133⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1862, 106⅝@107; do., 1864, 104⅜@104⅝; do., 1865, 104⅝@105; do., 1865, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1867, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅜@104⅝; do., July, 104⅜@104⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115⅞; do., October, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝. Gold, 133⅜@133⅝. Silver, 128@129½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133⅜@133⅝; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅜@111⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 106⅝@107; do., 1864, 104⅜@104⅝; do., 1865, 104⅝@105; do. July, 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do. July, 1867, 107⅝@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅜@104⅝; 3d series, 104⅜@104⅝; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115⅜.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Etna:—London, 60 days sight, 109@109¾; do. 3 do., 109¾@110¾; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.16¾@5f.13¾; do. 3 do., 5f.13¾@5f.11¼; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.16¾@5f.13¾; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¾@79; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35¾@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40¾@41¼. Market firm. Gold at noon, 133½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—The Flour Market is excessively dull, but prices remain without change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased 400 barrels in lots at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; a lot of Pennsylvania sold at $8·50. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6@6·12½.

There is a firm feeling in the market for prime Wheat, and the demand for this description is good at full prices, but the receipts and stocks are exceedingly small; sales of fair and prime red at $2·45@2·55. Rye is in fair demand; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·75; and Southern at $1·60@1·65. Corn is quiet, with sales of 1500 bushels old yellow at $1·41; new do. at $1·05@1·12; old Western mixed at $1·30; and 1000 bushels new do. at $1·25. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@73c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·25@8 ℔ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·45@2·50.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........18 | 11 A. M..........21 | 2 P. M..........24

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Schr Pickwick, Putt, Odessa, Black Sea, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Francis, Gibbs, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Millville, John Street & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, from Boston.
Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Boston.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Florence, R. I.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Daniel Pierson, Pierson, hence, at Key West 28th ult.
Schr J. C. McShane, Giles, from Derby for Philadelphia, arrived at New York 11th inst.
Schrs D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from New London, and Reading R.R. No. 49, Goff, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Finances—The Teachings of History.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A considerable portion of the sessions of both Houses of Congress on Wednesday was devoted to the consideration of the important question of the national finances. If those who clamor for the immediate resumption of specie payments would study history, they might learn the danger and impracticability of their course. But they are for the most part mere theorists, superficial, people of one idea, and incapable of learning either from history or experience. The more ignorant they are the greater their pretensions, and the more noise they make. The newspaper organs in this city of both political parties, and a portion of the press elsewhere, kept up a constant cry until lately of on to specie payments. Though some of them have abated their tone, and show signs of change since public sentiment and the representatives of the people in Congress have declared against their theory, still the radical Chase organ here keeps up the senseless cry, just as it did the "On to Richmond cry" which resulted in the Bull Run disaster. Strange to say, these resumptionists take their ideas, such as they are, from the same class of theorists in England who brought that country to the verge of revolution, and who have burdened it with a stupendous debt that can never be paid.

The same causes operated in this country and in England in causing a suspension of specie payments. A gigantic war in both cases was the cause. The great revolution in France that begun in 1789 soon set Europe in a blaze, and England was plunged into a long and exhausting war as the consequence. Pitt commenced the anti-Jacobin war in February, 1793, and in February, 1797, a Cabinet meeting was called in London to deliberate on the financial difficulties of the country, and the result was specie payment was suspended the next morning. Paper became the currency, and remained so for twenty-eight years. "This admirable system (of currency) arose from absolute necessity," the historian Alison says, and "it brought England victorious through the war." No serious efforts were made to return to specie payments while the war lasted; for that was an impossibility. The war ended with the battle of Waterloo, in June, 1815. Then the bullionists, backed by the bondholders and great capitalists, commenced to clamor for resumption. They insisted that it ought to take place six months after the war closed. The Government, yielding to this pressure, fixed the day of resumption in July, 1816. In 1815 gold rose to forty premium. We have not sufficient data to state what the amount of paper circulation was—Bank of England notes, country bank notes, Treasury notes, and all—but there could not have been much less than we have now in circulation. The efforts to force specie payments, therefore, immediately after the war, necessarily proved a failure.

Soon after the Bank of England began to contract, in accordance with the action of the Government, agricultural and commercial distress of unprecedented severity commenced. Mr. Tierney stated from his place in the House of Commons that "the people of England were suffering more intensely than at any period since the Norman conquest." The bankruptcies in 1816 were two thousand and eighty-nine, being an increase of fifty-five per cent. over those in the preceding year. The manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests all suffered alike. The consequence was that the Government had to bring in a bill to postpone the resumption of specie payments for two years, till July, 1818. Under this reprieve industry revived and the downward course of the country was arrested. In the first of these years—1817—the bankruptcies were nearly fifty per cent less than in 1816, and there was a still further decrease in 1818, the year following. Trade, commerce, and industry of every kind revived when contraction ceased. But the resumptionists were not contented with this encouraging state of things, and the Bank of England made another effort in October, 1817, to resume specie payments.

But this experiment soon failed, and the Government was then convinced that it would not do to attempt to resume at the time fixed in 1818; consequently a bill was brought into Parliament and passed extending the time to July, 1819. Then, again, as the Prince Regent said to Parliament, "the commerce and manufactures of the country were in the most flourishing condition." The Government being disposed to act upon the principle of letting well enough alone, wished to postpone a forcing process of resumption; but the bullionists were powerful and carried a resolution in Parliament, which was introduced by Mr. Peel in May, 1819, providing for a partial resumption in February, 1820, and for a total resumption in May, 1821. Immediately on the passage of Peel's bill severe distress and fearful riots began. To use Mr. Allison's expressive language, "the industry of the nation was speedily congealed as a flowing stream is by the severity of an Arctic winter." The Government felt sorely the effect of contraction, as well as the people; for the revenue fell far short of what had been anticipated. It was not, however, till several years afterwards—that is, till 1824—that specie payment was entirely resumed. Eight years England had been passing through this struggle, and then in the end what was the consequence? The terrible revulsion of 1825, when the most unprecedented suffering occurred. The ruin was universal, except among the bondholders and the very rich. The foundation of that appalling pauperism which pervades Great Britain, and has pervaded it ever since, was then laid. Revulsion after revulsion succeeded for a long period, and even to this day England reaps the bitter fruit of her mistaken policy. Indeed, she will reap it forever through her frightful incubus of national debt and her millions of paupers.

Such, briefly, is the history of British resumption—of forcing payments before the country was prepared for it, and before a portion, at least, of its enormous debt was liquidated. Yet this is what our crazy resumption theorists and stupid Secretary of the Treasury would bring us to. But Congress, we are happy to say, shows more wisdom; for it seems determined to stop contraction of the currency, and to give relief to the industry and trade of the country, which Mr. McCulloch was fast paralyzing. Still there is a mighty power, as there was in England, in the bondholders and capitalists, to overcome. They will move heaven and earth to force specie payments in order to increase their wealth, no matter who suffers. The currency is the lifeblood of the nation, and if that be reduced we shall suffer all the evils that England suffered. With our increasing population, wealth, and demands for an extended circulating medium, we shall grow up healthfully to specie payments in the course of a few years. Let well alone, then, should be our motto. All we want is a little time and healthful exercise to get well, and not financial quackery.

Progress of Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Times.

Far removed from the sphere of the Reconstruction acts, and with none but fragmentary and often contradictory accounts of their operation, we do not realize, perhaps, the steady progress which has been made towards the point at which the responsibilities of Congress will begin anew. We scarcely appreciate the fact that one of the excluded States will shortly vote on the proposed Constitution; that in three others Conventions are in session; that in five more the holding of Conventions has been formally carried, and that in the tenth State the preliminary business of registration has just been completed. So the case actually stands. Alabama has advanced the furthest, and Texas brings up the rear. Virginia, Georgia, and Louisiana have delegates at work in their midst. The Carolinas, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida are the States in which the Conventions, though sanctioned at the polls, have yet to assemble. Mr. Wilson's exultant remark in the Senate, the other day—that "reconstruction is sure to triumph, in spite of all that may be said about it"—really seems not to be an exaggeration after all.

There is, nevertheless, a probability that in one, if not two of the States, the work of the Conventions will be defeated when submitted to the people for ratification. Efforts are contemplated with a view to this result, as the readiest mode of defeating reconstruction; the course proposed in each instance being mere passive resistance, which by an extraordinary provision of the law is made equal in efficacy with actual adverse voting. General Wright, of Georgia, speaking in the recent Conservative Convention, said of the Constitutional Convention which is still sitting, that "it was not carried in the black belt of the State—showing that it was not the action of the blacks, but the inaction of the whites which carried it." The same inaction, when the Constitutions shall be submitted, may endanger their ratification, and so delay reconstruction in the State or States immediately concerned.

It is to obviate this difficulty that Mr. Wilson proposes to amend the law by requiring only a majority of the actual voters instead of a majority of those registered. This change, though removing possible contingencies, would not avail in Georgia, if the opposing whites substituted for the policy of inaction that of hostile voting. In either event, they may interpose delay, and give rise to an irritation which for their own sakes we would gladly see averted. For, in the present condition of affairs, dogged, unreasoning opposition, predicated on the doctrine that "this is a white man's government," exclusively, cannot benefit them in the slightest degree. By accepting the situation under protest—by using the power which the law vests in them, in common with the freedmen, with prudence and forbearance—they might hope for timely modifications of the action of Congress. In Georgia, indeed, according to their own showing, they might have obtained control of the Convention, and drafted the new Constitution, subject only to negro suffrage and other understood resolves of Congress.

Their unyielding attitude deprives them of the weight they might otherwise have exerted, and will afford a plausible justification of any further measure which Congress may employ to carry out its purposes. The Georgia Conservatives lack the proverbial astuteness of Northern politicians, if they suppose that by active or passive resistance to the present law they may compel the offer of better terms. Enough has transpired both in the Alabama Convention and in the Senate to show how quickly and even generously friendly effort on the part of ex-Rebels is reciprocated. Neither vindictiveness nor partisanship prevents the recognition of aid rendered by former enemies; to them, at any tate, the punitive features of the law will soon be harmless. The position of the Conservative Conventionists, who undertake to say how reconstruction shall be managed, will be essentially different. They forfeit their title to consideration when they revive exploded nonsense touching the alleged exclusive rights of white people.

It must be admitted, moreover, that despite the defects of the law, the steps thus far taken in the Southern States have not verified the predictions of those who saw in universal suffrage a prelude to anarchy. Our own opinion as to the danger and undesirableness of universal negro enfranchisement is unchanged. We should prefer impartial suffrage based on some qualification of intelligence or property, and still hope that a check of this nature will be imposed when Congress finally decides the question. Apart from this opinion, however, we see no cause for immediate uneasiness except in the voluntary isolation of the majority of whites. Their refusal to coöperate with the blacks on any terms save those of the white-man's-Government theory is a greater cause of apprehension than anything we have discussed in the conduct of black conventionists.

Nothing is more easy, of course, than to trace absurdities in the sayings and doings of men who now for the first time wield the privileges of citizens. Their ignorance and inexperience furnish ample opportunities for the unfriendly critics who sit in judgment over them, and who hold in their hands the keys of the telegraph and the press. None who knows how little conscience has to do with the preparation of partisan newspaper stories, can fail to make large allowance for the versions of proceedings in conventions which have furnished themes of ridicule and indignation to certain of our contemporaries. We can readily believe, too, that many of the delegates cannot write their names, that more know little of the forms which regulate public bodies, and that the great majority are profoundly ignorant on the subject of legislation and government. Grant all this, and grant in addition that negro supremacy would be more dangerous than white supremacy—still the fact remains, that up to the present time you will look in vain for extravagant or harsh provisions. Confiscation has not been heard of; nor have sweeping political disabilities found favor. There has been too much fondness for *per diem* allowance, perhaps, but this is a weakness for which precedents might be found much nearer than Alabama.

The Virginia Convention, as our correspondent reports, gives promise of moderation and discretion, and we hope for similar characteristics in the Conventions yet to come. Alabama alone has a constitution ready for the final vote, and though some of its details may be usefully amended by Congress, its general features are not discreditable to the spirit of the body that framed it. As its main idea is "the civil and political equality of all men," the disabilities it imposes are few and reasonable, if not altogether just. Considered altogether, the instrument will bear comparison with constitutions prepared in more favorable circumstances by conventions whose sagacity Democratic oracles never questioned.

Radicalism Contagious.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Doolittle's proposition to amend the Reconstruction act, by restricting suffrage in the South to the whites and such blacks as have served a year in the army, or can read and write, or own $250 worth of property, is of no legislative value. A year ago some such legislation, if proposed by the *President's* spokesman in the Senate, might have been accepted as a compromise. Two years ago it would have been joyfully agreed to by nearly every radical. To-day it is valuable only as the surrender of a prejudice and the abandonment of a political blunder. It is an admission by the champion of the President's policy that color should not debar from the exercise and enjoyment of political rights, and that reconstruction on the basis of an extended suffrage is an irrepealable and accomplished fact. The New York *World* and Chicago *Times* long since surrendered to the Republicans on this question between principle and prejudice. Senator Doolittle takes the earliest opportunity to reverse his sword—holding it by the blade, and proffering us the handle. We accept it. We release these prisoners of war on parole.

But now that they have conceded the principle, viz., that color is no just bar to the exercise of political rights, it is mere guerillaism for them to contend that any higher or other qualifications should be required of blacks than of whites. The present Reconstruction law makes no distinction founded on color. If any blacks have served the Rebellion in an official capacity, or violated their oaths in an effort to destroy the Union, they would be excluded by the same law which excludes whites. What can be gained by bushwhacking after the Richmond of Democratic prejudice is fallen? Better follow the example of Lee and Johnston, take a clean bill of health, and start again.

Gold, and the Premium Thereon.

From the N. Y. World.

The decline in the premium on gold to 134½ has disturbed many speculative theories; and it were well, perhaps, to consider some of the causes of the turn the market has taken.

In the first place, then, the "bull" movement in gold received a serious check from the result of the October and November elections, which foreshadowed a suspension of the impracticable schemes of a radical Congress, and the defeat of their purpose to seize upon the executive branch of the Government; and as the apprehension of political disorders in this country was one of the reasons which many gave for hoarding gold, this prop to the premium has been thereby removed.

Secondly, the large exports and the diminished imports of merchandise have, if not turned the balance of trade in our favor, at least reduced exchanges to a point at which it has not been profitable to export gold. Consequently the twenty-four millions which the Government has paid out for the November interest has remained a dead weight upon this market, costing the holders a large percentage to carry it, till, tired of the burden, with little prospect of a rise, the number of sellers has constantly increased.

Again, gold was in a measure supported by large foreign houses, who hoped by this means to maintain the prices and improve the demand for their merchandise. Many of these houses have latterly failed, and the gold they held has come upon the market for sale, adding to the supply that came from the Federal treasury.

Fourthly, the dull trade has reduced the demand for gold to pay custom duties, and thus deprived the market of one of its most effective supports.

But perhaps the most potent influence in reducing the premium on gold is the culmination of all the speculative theories upon which the premium has been sustained for many months at considerably above its mercantile basis. The time has arrived when nearly all holders expected a considerable advance, which would permit them to "get out" at a profit; consequently, the market is one in which, to use a commercial phrase, "there are more sellers than buyers."

The course of gold in the immediate future is a subject of active discussion in commercial circles. It seems to be taken for granted that Congress will content itself with stopping contraction. The exports, from the rapid movement of cotton, are maintained at large figures, while imports are on a very reduced scale. There is no apprehension of a renewal at Washington of the violent political scenes of the past year. The Federal treasury will disburse about thirty millions of gold in January. But on the opposite side, and more powerful than all these, is the question of the price of Federal bonds in the European markets. Gold will decline just as far as the bonds will advance in London and Frankfort, in response thereto. When our bonds cease to advance abroad, a decline in gold here will bring them home for sale, leading to shipments of gold to pay for them; and thus an equilibrium will soon be established.

Mr. Morrill's Plan.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We published recently a speech of Senator Morrill, embodying a plan for the resumption of specie payments. He proposes that the Government enact now that it will resume specie payments on July 4, 1869. He regards it as important that the public shall be given time to prepare for the event. Is he certain that the portion of the public now opposed to specie payments will not, instead of preparing to resume then, prepare to repeal the act? He estimates by a process which is too circuitous to be convincing that we now have $400,000,000 of gold in the country. We hope we have. If we have, we are not likely soon to have any more. We should be glad to see it pointed out. The Sub-Treasury has $100,000,000. Mr. Morrill states the amount in the hands of the national banks on the 1st of October last at $10,256,130. The specie in the banks of the city of New York is stated for December at $10,805,254. Where is all the rest of this gold which Mr. Morrill's estimate calls for? Is it conceivable that the American people, nine-tenths of whom have not see a gold coin in five years, are hoarding in their stockings and hiding-places more gold than the total in the country amounted to in 1861? Heartily as we would rejoice to know that the quantity of gold has increased during the five years in which we have had no use for it as money, such a phenomenon would violate all precedents. Mr. Morrill also proposes that the National banks be required to keep on hand as part of their reserve the gold which the Government shall pay them as the interest on the bonds deposited by them as security for their circulation. If they already pay in taxes $5,000,000 more than they receive in interest, this will be no small burden to them; yet any move which tends to base our currency on specie is entitled to respectful consideration. Mr. Morrill thinks the effect of solemnly enacting that the Government will resume specie payments on July 4, 1869, will be that the premium on gold will gradually decline, until at that date it will stand at par. We do not see any such power in a mere act of Congress over the price of gold. We can see that if gold is made artificially dear by hoarding it, the price will go up; and if it is released from confinement, the premium will go down. Mr. Morrill fails to show in what way we will be in any better position to resume in 1869 than we are now, unless his simple assumption be correct, that the effect of promising to resume then will gradually remove the premium on gold. This assumption we utterly deny. The price of gold then, as now, will depend on the proportion of the supply to the demand. If the Secretary of the Treasury hoards then as he does now half or two-thirds of all the gold in the country, he will have the same effect to keep up the price of gold by diminishing the supply that he has now, and on July 4, 1869, gold will still range at 130 to 140. This being true, Congress will then be under the same inducements to repeal or extend the law now proposed by Mr. Morrill as it is now under to pass his law postponing specie payments, and there would be an end of the "remedy." There is no use of administering sedatives to a patient that is already in a stupor, or of contriving plans whereby the return to specie payments may be postponed, when that result can so much more easily be accomplished by simply doing nothing.

The Cotton Tax.

From the N. Y. World.

From the time the cotton tax was first laid, in October, 1862, until August 1, 1866, the rate was two cents per pound; after the latter date it was increased to three cents, where it remained until last September, when the two-and-a-half-cent rate took effect. During this entire period the public treasury has realized net proceeds from this single source amounting, all told, to less than fifty millions, while we venture to assert that foreign nations, but England particularly, taking advantage of the burdens which retarded our cotton manufacturing interests, have been benefited to an amount not less than two hundred and fifty millions in the displacement effected in this branch of our trade in the markets of the far East, where we have held such stubborn and promising foothold, to the chagrin of the British manufacturers. How much more we are yet to be displaced in that trade remains to be seen. But if the tax on cotton is to be retained, even for another session, we can readily answer that question. Cling to that drag, and we shall lose the trade. Cast it off, and we have serious doubts as to the length of time it will require even then for us to regain the ground lost already.

In considering the question of repeal, it behooves Congress to reflect that during the war which virtually put an end to our trade in this channel—the whole bulk of which was relinquished to competing nations—our stiffest rivals were not idle. Every sinew was strained to improve to the uttermost our absence from the coveted markets, and to so effectually weaken our hold there as to prevent our future control of the trade on the termination of the war. No stone was left unturned—no plan untried. Government patronage; public and private enterprise; combined and individual efforts; heavy aggregation of capital; the stimulus of deep national jealousy, and a general complete appreciation of the incalculable importance of success in the undertaking, were among the influences that were at work against us; to say nothing of the intense zeal that was certainly imparted by the realization that it was *then or never* with them—that we might never again be so entirely and so long absent from the great commercial arena of the world. And what was the result of all this energy, skill, and capital?

The result was that England, which sent from her shores in 1860 cotton goods valued at two hundred and ten millions, exported in 1863, of these goods, two hundred and thirty-seven millions' worth; in 1864 two hundred and seventy-four millions; and in 1865 two hundred and eighty-six millions—showing an increase of seventy-six millions in five years, at our cost, mainly. Retain the tax, and you lessen the cultivation of the product in this country, and impart, of course, appreciable stimulus to cultivate elsewhere. India, Egypt, and Brazil are all experienced in the production of the staple, and possess large facilities therefor; and the chief reasons why the American growth was used in preference to that of these other countries were because of lower price, better start in the market, and adaptation of machinery to its length of fibre. Let America burden her growth with oppressive tax, thereby increasing the cost, afford her rivals more room, and encourage alteration of machinery to suit other growths than her own, and no more could be asked by the most exacting of her competitors.

Trade bulletins show that in 1860 our cotton sold in the Liverpool market at eleven and a half cents; Brazilian fifteen and a half; Egyptian the same; and Indian fifteen: and that in 1864, in the same market, American cotton sold for fifty-five cents; Brazilian, fifty-six; Egyptian fifty-five; and Indian, fifty-four. In 1864, England paid over four hundred and twelve millions for cotton, against two hundred and five millions in 1860. Nine-tenths of the staple used by Great Britain in 1860, and nearly eight-tenths of the quantity used on the continent of Europe, was American; while in 1864 we were last on the list of suppliers. If Congress would know the success which has rewarded England's exertions, let it be seen in the fact, pregnant with significance for this country, that she paid the East Indies more than one hundred and seven millions for cotton in 1864, and Egypt over sixty-six millions; and that neither of these countries received more than seven millions the year preceding the Rebellion.

The prompt repeal of this tax is demanded by every consideration for the true interests of the country and by every principle of sound political economy.

It is no time now to permit the influence of sectional views, or to cavil about one part of the country bearing less of the public burden than another part. The fact stares us in the face, we are rapidly losing prestige and control in important markets abroad, because of ill-advised measures at home, and the longer we delay application of the remedy the greater will be the damage incurred.

Napoleon's New Failure.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is now fully four weeks that Napoleon has been trying to persuade or to coax the Cabinets of Europe into an acceptance of his proposition for a European Conference. During this time the official and semi-official press of Paris has made the utmost efforts to make the world believe in the entire success of French diplomacy. We have, consequently, been repeatedly informed by the cable that all the Powers had agreed to the Conference. But, as in so many other cases before, time has shown the assurances of the French Government premature, its movements being obviously intended to mislead public opinion; and the latest despatches indicate the probable failure of the whole plan. England, Prussia, and Russia had from the beginning shown indisposition to take part in the Conference unless France would submit a definite proposition for the settlement of the Roman question. All these three Powers appeared to sympathize more with the desire of the Italian Government to complete the national unity than with the arguments of Louis Napoleon in favor of the French intervention and the maintenance of the temporal power.

It is now reported from Europe that a speech of the French Minister Rouher on the Roman question will probably defeat the plan of a conference, as it seems to prejudge the whole case. What were the sentiments of M. Rouher on the subject can be but imperfectly derived from the brief, and perhaps inaccurate, wording of the cable despatches. They make M. Rouher say that France is not opposed to Italian unity, but objects to Italy taking possession of Rome by force. This would not exclude the agreement of France to a new European convention, which would transfer the greater part or the whole of the Papal territory to Italy; but both the clerical party in France, and the Governments of England, Prussia, and Russia, have construed the speech as an adoption by France of the plan of the clerical party. If the construction put upon M. Rouher shall prove to be correct, the conference will probably not meet at all.

The *Moniteur* assures us that the negotiations for the meeting of the conference are still continued, and the Government still hopes to carry its point. We are likely to learn now within a few days whether the announcement of the *Moniteur* is correct or incorrect. But in either case it is almost certain that the influence of Napoleon will be insufficient to secure any permanent guarantees for the preservation of the temporal power.

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LOOKING GLASSES,
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HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
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FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of the year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¼p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1867.
At a meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held Monday evening, December 9th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
VICE PRESIDENTS,
WILLIAM H. ASHHURST,
HORACE BINNEY, JR.,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
DIRECTORS,
CHARLES GIBBONS,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
LINDLEY SMYTHE,
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
WILLIAM SELLERS,
JAMES H. ORNE,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
EDWARD BROWNING,
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
JOHN P. VERREE,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
HENRY C. LEA,
SAUNDERS LEWIS,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 11 6t Secretary.

GRAND UNION FAIR
OF
Baptist Churches of Philadelphia,
IN AID OF
THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL,
now being erected under the auspices of the CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION, IS NOW OPEN AT CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.
An excellent selection of FANCY, USEFUL, AND SEASONABLE ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices at the tables of the different Churches.
ALL CHANCES, VOTING, SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination and public generally are earnestly solicited and expected.
Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and from the Superintendents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sunday Schools. 12 10 tuthf3t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and other purposes will held at the BANKING HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 6 15t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 11 8 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwf 14t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

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WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Announce a fresh importation o
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
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Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

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CALL AND SEE THE
NEW BOX TOES.
PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.
BARTLETT,
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PATENT ELASTIC
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They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, and entirely remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.
To know their merits they must be worn.
Retail Price, $1 [illegible] pair. Agents Wanted for Boot and Shoe Dealers.
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12 9 [illegible] No. [illegible] Street, Boston, Mass.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular stated meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon. This was the business transacted:—

Select Council.—Mr. Stokley was in the chair, the President occupying a seat upon the floor. A communication was received from the School Controllers, accounting at length for the expenditure of the one million dollar school loan. Another was received from the same source asking that Councils would purchase a certain lot for school purposes in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Another was read asking an appropriation of $1500 to put inside shutters on the new school house at Sixth and Coates streets. A communication, numerously signed by shipping merchants, asking that the Schuylkill shall be kept open for navigation during the winter season. Mr. Bumm made an interesting exhibit relative to the petroleum business upon that stream, and showed the importance of keeping it open, that vessels may go up to the petroleum wharves to receive cargo. The subject was referred to the Committee of Port Wardens. The appropriation of $218,364 to the Department of City Commissioners, was now taken up. The bill was debated at length, principally upon the appropriations to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and the District Attorney. The bill was passed, with amendments by Mr. Wagner, restoring to the original sums named by the Committee on Finance and diminished by Common Council, the items appropriated to the officers above named. The bill making appropriations to repair damages by the late hail-storm to the public schools was passed finally. A bill appropriating $1858 for the payment of certain school-house rents was also passed. An ordinance setting apart Spring Garden Hall for school purposes was introduced; the Monroe grammar school, which it is proposed should occupy the same, being so close to a steam saw-mill that its six hundred pupils are prevented from pursuing their studies. Referred to Committee on City Property. An ordinance permitting the railroad companies to use salt, at the rate of fifteen bushels per mile, to remove ice formed in the night after they have removed the snow from their track by mechanical means, was referred to a committee. The securities of the Chief Engineer McCusker and the City Treasurer elect, were accepted. An ordinance was passed authorizing the temporary loan of $650,000; another making appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor. An ordinance was passed, restoring to service the Hope and Moyamensing companies. An ordinance appropriating $88,123 to the Board of Revision was passed. Another, making an additional appropriation to the City Commissioner, and one to pay the interest on the funded debt of the city, were passed. The bill relative to the purchase of the Franklin and Warren Railroad was concurred in. The resolution to keep the squares open all the year round was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Council.—President Marcer in the chair. The chairman called up the ordinance authorizing the creation of a temporary loan, which was under discussion at the adjournment of Councils on last meeting day. The bill passed. The Finance Committee reported the following:—Resolution approving the sureties of Joseph N. Peirsol, City Treasurer elect—passed. Also, a resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of the communication from Washington L. Bladen asking for a settlement of claims for back salary in 1867—passed. Also, an ordinance concerning the delivery of bonds, amounting to $18,500, issued by the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, in connection with the building of the Chesnut street bridge—passed. Also, an ordinance making an additional appropriation of $827 to the City Commissioners to meet certain expenses—passed. Also, an ordinance providing that hereafter upon the presentation of city warrants at the office of the City Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to pay the same on demand, and in the order of their presentation, and in the event of the inability of the City Treasurer to so pay the same on their first presentation, he shall cause such unpaid warrants to be stamped with date of presentation and number, and he shall then announce to the holders the earliest probable time within which he shall be able to pay the same, and thereafter no new or unstamped warrants shall be cashed until all those stamped have been first paid, and those stamped shall be entitled to be first paid, and in the order of their number, the Treasurer making previous publication, by printed notice posted on the door of his office, of the time at which he will be able to commence the payment of stamped warrants, provided the City Treasurer shall, however, in no wise refuse to cash unstamped warrants when the funds in the Treasury are sufficient to meet the stamped warrants as well as those presented and not stamped. Passed. A communication from the Teachers' Institute, inviting Councils to attend lectures to be given at the Central High School, was accepted. Mr. Potter submitted an ordinance to pay Dr. R. J. Levis $200 in payment for an analysis of blood stains in connection with the Winnemore murder, and to pay $766 to Mr. Thomas Ralston for work done at Fairmount Park. During the consideration of this ordinance the hour of 5 arrived, which time had been made the special order for the bill making an appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for 1868. The bill passed, and the consideration of Mr. Potter's ordinance was continued. Mr. Hancock's amendment was agreed to, and the bill and amendment passed. The ordinance from Select Council to take possession of the Gas Works on the 1st of March, 1868, created considerable debate. Councils adjourned before any action was taken on the subject.

LAST EVENING'S SESSION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS.—G. P. Sands, of Ohio, was elected President of the Association; Manning Treadway, of Wisconsin, and Frank B. Wood, of New Jersey, Vice-Presidents; E. H. Gregg, of Illinois, Corresponding Secretary; A. H. Rogers, Recording Secretary; and M. Long, Treasurer.

The Chair reported the following committees: On Judiciary—W. H. Murcha, of the Excelsior Club; J. W. Dawson, Eureka; G. W. Thompson, N. Y.; J. F. Pierson, Independent; P. R. Hall, Irvington, N. J.; W. H. Holmes, Oriental, Brooklyn; A. Hanbest, Endover, N. Y.; D. W. C. Moore, Athletic, Philadelphia; J. C. Scarrell, Ohio.

Committee on Rules—F. R. Boughton, J. S. Page, H. Chadwick, W. R. McDiamond, A. Peck, D. D. Dorner, W. C. Hudson, W. M. Hudson, T. O. Barber, and H. J. Reeder.

Committee on Printing—O. D. Simons, John Wildey, and J. J. Bardsley.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Convention adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Directors of the Fire Department held a meeting last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assistant Engineer of the First Division. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:—James Pollock, Harmony Fire Company; Joseph H. Logue, Franklin Fire Company; John J. Maloney, Hibernia Fire Company; William L. Forman, Weccacoe Fire Company; William Butler, Southwark Fire Company; Thomas H. Peto, Hope Hose Company; Alexander McClintock, Fame Hose Company; John G. Butler, Perseverance Hose Company; and Canfield Dorff, Good Will Fire Company. The election will take place on Tuesday evening next, and the Board will meet on Wednesday night to hear the returns.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. Lander takes her farewell benefit this evening, and makes her last appearance but one this season. Mrs. Lander assumes the *role* of "Lady Macbeth," and Mr. James H. Taylor enacts the part of "Macbeth," in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name. Mrs. Lander will be supported by Mr. Fenno, Mr. Beck, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Ida Leslie, Miss Jennie Gourlay, and all the favorites of her troupe. A strong chorus has been provided, and all the music of the play will be efficiently rendered. We hope that the stormy weather will not prevent Mrs. Lander's hosts of friends and admirers from being present at the Academy this evening.

THE La Grange-Brignoli Italian Opera Troupe, under the direction of Max Strakosch, will open on Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, in *Il Trovatore*, Verdi's master-piece. M'me La Grange will appear as "Leonora," Miss Adelaide Phillips as "Azucena," Signor Brignoli as "Manrico," and Signor Randolfi as "Count di Luna." On Tuesday night *Norma* will be presented, and on Wednesday *La Favorita*.

MAX MARETZEK will commence a season of two weeks of Italian Opera, at the Academy of Music on Monday, January 6, with M'me Parepa-Rosa as *prima donna assoluta*.

THE CHESNUT.—M'lle Marie Zoe takes her farewell benefit this evening, and presents an unusually attractive bill. She will appear in the thrilling drama of *Esmeralda*, in which she will speak in English for the first time in this city. Zoe is a real artiste and deserves a crowded house to-night. At the matinee to-morrow afternoon, M'lle Zoe will appear in the *French Spy* for the last time, in which drama she has no superior now on the American stage. To-morrow night, farewell performance of Zoe in Philadelphia.

MAD'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK makes her first appearance at the Chesnut Street Theatre next Monday evening, in Grillparzer's great tragedy of *Medea*, supported by her full German troupe of histrions. On Tuesday evening *Adrienne Lecouvreur* will be produced.

THE ARCH.—Mr. Edwin Adams, for his benefit to-night, offers an attractive bill. He appears as "Sir Bernard Harleigh" in *Dreams of Delusion*, and as "Rover" in the pleasant comedy of *Wild Oats*. In both of these pieces Mr. Adams will be supported by Mr. Mackay, Miss Lizzie Price, Mr. Craig, Mr. Hemple, and others. For the Christmas holidays Mrs. Drew will have a grand revival of the military drama of *Ours*, which was so successful last season.

THE WALNUT.—Mr. Brougham appears in his great satire upon the people of the day, called *The Lottery of Life*, for the seventeenth time, to-night. The success of this new play is truly wonderful. Mr. Frank Brower gives his favorite minstrel scene in the third act, as usual. Mr. Brougham announces his benefit to-night.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Martini Chiriski, the acrobat and juggler, is exhibiting to good houses at the American. The beautiful fountain of many colors is as popular as ever. A Christmas pantomime is in preparation.

THE following is the programme for Mr. Hassler's concert next Monday afternoon, at Concert Hall:—

1. Overture—"Semiramide," Rossini. 2. Solo for French Horn—"Berceuse," Loebeck—Mr. Knestenmacher. 3. Grand Victory March—(new), Liszt. 4. Vocal Quartet—"Searching for God," Kreutzer—Messrs. Graf, Herwig, Miller, and Tholey. 5. Minuetto from Symphony, No. 2, in F. Haydn. 6. Overture—"Poet and Peasant," Suppe. 7. Grand Operatic Selection—"Fra Diavolo," Auber. 8. Galop—"Tout a Vous," Kimball.

The conductor, Mr. Simon Hassler, has in active preparation "The Naiads," Bennett; "Robespierre," Littolff; "Les Preludes," Liszt; "Le Reveil du Lion" (the Waking of the Lion), Koutski; Flambeau Dance, Meyerbeer.

Doors open at half-past 2. Overture at half past 3.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the Concert to-morrow afternoon at the Musical Fund Hall:—

1. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot"..........A. Adam
2. Song, "Erl King"..........F. Schubert
3. Waltz "Night Violets"..........J. Lanner
4. Andante con moto, from Sinfonie No. 4. Mendelssohn
5. Overture, "Semiramide" (by request)..........G. Rossini
6. Scena and Cavatina, from "Attila"..........G. Verdi
7. Finale from "Oberon" (first time)....C. M. v. Weber

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—This week Mr. Budworth appears in a new play, in which he gives imitations of celebrated actors; and a complete change of programme is announced.

MR. KENNEDY, the Scottish ballad singer, gives two exhibitions at Musical Fund Hall, on this and to-morrow evenings.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·16	MOON RISES	7·27
SUN SETS	4·33	HIGH WATER	3·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
F. A. SOUDER, }
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 3
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Dec. 7
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
FOR EUROPE.			
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 14
Nestorian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 14
Cella	New York	London	Dec. 14
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
China	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 18
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 14
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 14
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Alexander McNeil, Andrews, Charleston, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Nazarine, Murphy, Barbados, J. R. Rue & Co.
Brig Eolus, Seabrook, Hamburg, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Czar, Hammond, Norfolk, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Charleston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Race Horse, Bragg, from Cape Ann.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Blomidon, Cowen, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Point Lynas, 5 P. M. 23d ult.
Steamship Aries, Matthews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 10th inst.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, hence for Antwerp, at Flushing 28th ult.
Barque Uda, Bjerhaas, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 28th ult.
Barque Jennie, Brandes, hence for Antwerp, at Flushing 29th ult.
Barque M. E. Libby, Libby, hence, arrived off Portland Saturday afternoon and remained outside at sunset Monday evening, unable to get in, being iced up. The U. S. steamer Mahoning had gone to her assistance.
Barque Industrie, Bischoff, hence, at Leghorn 22d ultimo.
Barque Olivia Davis, Sheurds, hence, at Port Mahon 18th ult., via Guayaquil.
Brig M. A. Reed, Reed, hence, at Portland 11th inst.
Schr C. McCarthy, Barclay, hence, at St. Jago de Cuba 30th ult., via Guantanamo.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Preston, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.
Schr Southerner, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 11th inst.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, hence, at Savannah 8th instant.
Schr Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at New Haven 10th inst.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, hence, at Providence 10th instant.
Schrs American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, and D. G. Floyd, Kelly, for Newport, sailed from Pawtucket 10th inst.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.
Schrs Lena Hunter, Perry; J. C. Thompson, Vanzant; and V. Sharp, Sharp, hence for Boston; Halo, Disney, hence for Gloucester; J. B. Austin, Davis, hence for Roxbury; and S. A. Hoffman, Haley, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Schrs M. Riley, Riley, hence for Boston, and Hiawatha, Howard, hence for Weymouth, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr Commerce, Gallup, hence, at Alexandria 11th instant.
Schr M. E. Taber, Morris, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst.
Schr O. H. Rourke, McAlmon, hence, for St. Johns, N. B., has put into Holmes' Hole with loss of foremast and maintopmast.
Schr J. H. Allen, Ketchum, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schrs T. J. Trafton, Tarley, hence for Portsmouth; W. M. Wilson, Brown; and Ella and Rebecca, Price, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schrs E. B. Emery, Young, and M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, hence for Boston; and A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 10th instant.

MISCELLANY.

Schr C. W. Dexter, Nason, of Augusta, Me., was in contact with schr Tantamount, from Philadelphia, off Long Island, and had bulwarks stove, split foresail, etc. The Tantamount lost jibboom, and was towed up to Boston on 9th inst. by steamer Clover.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 5m 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8fmw6mrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15¾

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at
MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

PATENT BIRD CAGES.

FINE SKATES.

BLACKING TABLES.

BOOK SHELVES.

BRITANNIA WARE.

WRITING DESKS.

WORK BOXES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. [11 2 fw

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6¾ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION,

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 25,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, }
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 18, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA..........Saturday, December 14
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, December 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, January 11

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage $35. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 14, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 18¾ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue,

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1¾ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10¾

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. B. PUGH..........Lessee and Manager

MACBETH,
With Locke's original music.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 13,
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT
of the engagement of the distinguished
TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
who will appear, by particular request, in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
MACBETH.
LADY MACBETH (first time)..........MRS. LANDER
MACBETH..........J. H. TAYLOR
The tragedy will be cast to the full strength of the
LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY,
assisted by Miss IDA LESLIE and an efficient chorus
TO-MORROW (Saturday), Dec. 14,
MARY STUART MATINEE,
AND
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MRS. LANDER.

ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1. (No extra charge for reserved seats.) Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $6.

Admission to matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the house.

Box Sheet open at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at the Academy.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DE LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the opening of the fall season of the Italian Opera, limited to five nights and one Matinee, on
MONDAY EVENING, December 16, at 8 P. M.,
When will be produced Verdi's chef d'œuvre in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE as..........LEONORA
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as..........AZUCENA
Signor BRIGNOLI as..........MANRICO
Signor RANDOLFI as..........COUNT DI LUNI
The Chorus and Orchestra have been carefully selected from the very best talent.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor NICOLAO

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SATURDAY, Dec. 21.—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $15.

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POSITIVELY FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
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Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 13.
BENEFIT OF M'LLE MARIE ZOE.
The performance will commence with the three-act drama,
ESMERALDA.
Esmeralda, the Gipsy..........M'lle MARIE ZOE
To conclude with Wolff's farce,
THAT NOSE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE.
M'LLE ZOE IN THE FRENCH SPY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Dec. 13,
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
Sir Bernard Harleigh..........EDWIN ADAMS
Concluding with O'Keefe's comedy of
WILD OATS.
Jack Rover..........EDWIN ADAMS
Sim..........Mr. R. Craig
Ephraim Smooth..........Mr. Hemple
Lady Amaranth..........Miss E. Price
CHRISTMAS WEEK, REVIVAL OF "OURS."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING Dec. 13,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear, for the seventeenth time, in his great dramatic satire, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr FRANK BROWER.
The Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, will perform, for the first time in public, "The Firemen's March," composed and dedicated to the Moyamensing Hose Company, by Mr. Brougham.

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MUSICAL FUND HALL,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 13 and 14,
MR. KENNEDY
Will make his last appearance in his
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
Piano Forte..........Miss KENNEDY
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

The Eastern Question.

AFFAIRS in the eastern section of Europe are again assuming the dubious aspect which preceded the Crimean war, and every indication now points to a speedy renewal of the traditional struggle between the Sultan and the Czar. The latter will never settle himself down in the belief that the policy of territorial aggrandizement inaugurated by Peter the Great has reached its legitimate culmination, until he has removed his court from St. Petersburg to Constantinople. This would have been accomplished years ago, if the Western Powers had not regarded the aspirations of Russia with such jealousy that the destruction of the Mohammedan rule could not be consummated without achieving a triumph over the united armies of all the rest of Europe. The memorable seige and fall of Sebastopol operated as a check upon the movement towards Constantinople; but it was merely a check, and but a momentary one at that. During the period which has elapsed since then, Russia has been gaining steadily in strength, while the power of Turkey has been rapidly dwindling away. The conflicting populations of the former have been rendered more homogeneous by the policy of her rulers, the abolition of serfdom gaining for them the cordial sympathy of the most substantial class of the inhabitants—the very bone and sinew of the land. The course pursued by the Sublime Porte, on the contrary, has tended to widen the breach between the followers of the Crescent and the Cross, and the moral and martial aid of the Christian powers, which are so agitated by the prospect of Russian supremacy, has been the only support to the tottering throne of the Sultan for the last fifteen years.

The timid foreign policy which has characterized the English Government of late has materially weakened the resources of Turkey, whose main reliance at present is the Emperor of the French. So long as Napoleon fails to come to terms with the Czar upon the basis for a permanent settlement of the vexatious Eastern question, and still continues the discussion of the subject in an amicable way, the Sultan is at liberty to consider himself as comparatively safe. This is certainly a very precarious tenure on which to hold a throne. It is not less humiliating, but Turkey has been so severely schooled of late that she no longer indulges in sentimental weakness on this point. Meanwhile, she is preparing to meet the approaching storm by straining every nerve. Through the coöperation of Western capitalists, a gigantic system of railways, traversing every important part of the European section of the empire, is about to be inaugurated; breech-loading arms of the most approved pattern are being furnished to the army, large forces of which are already concentrated in the discontented provinces bordering upon Russia; and in general the Porte is placing itself upon a war footing, with its northern enemy as the objective point.

But Russia is by no means idle. The report has gained general credence throughout Europe that Prince Gortschakoff is about to retire from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg—according to report he has already done so—in which event it is regarded as definitely settled that his successor will be General Ignatieff, at present representing the Czar at Constantinople. This General Ignatieff is a genuine old Tartar, with a thorough contempt for Turkey and everything pertaining to it, and consequently an ardent advocate of the inauguration of an aggressive policy on the part of his Government. He is said to rival Prince Menschikoff, who held the same post previous to the Crimean war, in his surly demeanor towards the Government to which he is accredited; and even to have given avowed encouragement to the revolutionary spirit which at present prevails in Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. With the accession of Ignatieff to the Russian Cabinet, in the place of the superannuated Gortschakoff, it will not be a matter of surprise if the discontent which is so rife in the northern provinces of Turkey receives such an impetus that the commencement of hostilities can no longer be averted. Indeed, the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the most sagacious journals in Europe, anticipates that an insurrection, instigated by Russia, will break out in Bulgaria in the coming spring, and that the Czar will follow up the advantage without delay. By that time, it is expected that the Sultan will have at his command a force of 60,000 men, all provided with the most destructive and efficient weapons. But Russia will not enter into the contest without ample preparation; and, perchance, before Napoleon can come to the rescue with his "charming Chassepots," Alexander may be safely entrenched in Constantinople.

In such event, it is extremely doubtful if the glory of France will profit much by the intervention, for a defeat of the French troops upon the site of the Turkish capital would be the death-knell of the Second Empire, and the mere risk of such a disaster will scarcely be encountered by so crafty a statesman as Napoleon. Altogether, the Eastern question presents a more serious aspect than it has worn for several years, and we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the settled policy of the American Republic studiously avoids any entanglement in the affairs of our sister nations across the ocean.

The President's Excuse for Suspending Secretary Stanton.

YESTERDAY Mr. Johnson sent to the Senate an elaborate justification of his action in suspending Hon. E. M. Stanton from his position as Secretary of War. The communication was read in Executive session, but all the correspondents agree as to its main features. In fact, there can be little doubt as to what the President would say. There is in this action, however, a refutation of the bold utterances of certain advocates of his Excellency's policy, in which they predicted that it was the intention of their chief to make this a test case, and to utterly ignore the legality of the Tenure of Office bill. But Mr. Johnson has given the falsehood to these prophecies, and after mounting the Pegasus of indignation, has wisely decided to descend to earth and act as the law requires. In truth, we never anticipated any other course on his part. While exceedingly passionate, and while under certain influences exceedingly bold, yet time causes his courage to gently subside, and reason ultimately dictates which is the safest course for him to adopt. So, in the present instance, an indignant opposition has given way to mild excuse, and a lengthy palliation is the result.

It seems that the reasons of Mr. Johnson for removing Mr. Stanton may be divided into three heads—the general want of sympathy between them, the opinion of Mr. Stanton on the Tenure of Office bill, and the neglect of that officer to perform certain duties of his position. So far as the want of sympathy between Mr. Johnson and the Secretary was concerned, we have no doubt that all the President says is true. That Mr. Stanton never assented to the betrayal of the Republican party—that he alone, of all the Cabinet, resisted the usurpations of the President and his disregard of his pledges, we can well believe. We have again and again had undeniable proof of this difference. The official publication of the Cabinet proceedings all showed Mr. Stanton as voting alone against the President and the Cabinet. In ordinary times, this want of sympathy would have been sufficient ground for the retirement of the Secretary. But these are not ordinary times. The Executive had betrayed his party, and was so acting as to seem to be about to betray his country. The absolute need of some trusty servant in the Cabinet was felt by all the North. It was, therefore, not Mr. Stanton's duty, so far as delicacy was concerned, to resign when so requested. Had the usual routine of official laws been the only thing to merit his attention, it would have been unjustifiable for him to continue in office after such a request, and we have the best of reasons for asserting that he would not have remained a day after the receipt of the President's note; nor, indeed, would he have remained within a year of the time he did. Had Mr. Stanton consulted his personal wishes, he would have left the Cabinet when Messrs. Speed and Dennison threw up their portfolios in disgust. That he did not is due to his patriotism, to his willingness to sacrifice private comfort and wishes to patriotic duty; and for this he deserves the thanks of the country. Had he left when his fellow-Republicans did, we would not, probably, have been to-day in the condition we are. The Executive would have carried measures with all the madness of his egotism and some pliant tool—a Steadmen or his like—would have wielded the power of army against Reconstruction. The country owes a heavy debt to Mr. Stanton for his conduct. He acted from the purest principles, when he replied to the Executive order that "considerations of high character constrained him to remain." So far as delicacy was concerned, the ex-Secretary acted perfectly right in availing himself of all the rights guaranteed him by the Tenure of Office bill.

The second reason assigned is that Mr. Stanton himself opposed the Tenure of Office bill, openly spoke against it, and deemed it highly improper to apply it to Cabinet officers, and that therefore he ought not to avail himself of its provisions, and if he did, he should be removed because of inconsistency. To this we need but reply, that as to his action in that matter Mr. Stanton is sole and exclusively judge. He may have acted inconsistently, but he only stultified himself personally. He violated no duty, and gave no cause for removal. But it does not follow that Mr. Stanton has acted thus. In fact, it seems from what has already been said that he acted perfectly consistently. He opposed the law on the ground of propriety, while it was pending, but when it became a law, he, like all other citizens, was entitled to all the privileges it conferred. The fact that a legislator voted against a bill is no reason that either he should be exempt from its duties or deprived of its benefits. There is no inconsistency in availing oneself of a legal privilege after having opposed the extension of that privilege. Every lawyer, and in fact every man of common sense, knows this; so that, even if inconsistency was a ground for removal—which of itself is ridiculous—for where would the President have been if that rule was applied?—yet the Secretary of War was not inconsistent.

The last reason given is that he withheld certain despatches from the President, which despatches would, if not withheld, have probably led to a prevention of the New Orleans massacre. We are rather surprised, with all Mr. Johnson's recklessness, that he is willing to rake up the events of the New Orleans tragedy. It is too recent for any such attempt at exculpation. The responsibility has long since been settled, and to attempt to cast it on Mr. Stanton for withholding despatches, is absurd. We do not know the facts of the case, but feel well assured that the judgment of the people is correct. If the charge is true, then Mr. Johnson is a criminal of high order, for not at once removing Mr. Stanton. It has been a comparatively long time since the events referred to, yet until now we have not heard a rumor of such being the case. According to all the rules of evidence, these new facts deserve but little credence. In truth, the President makes a lame attempt to justify his action. He was in the wrong, and all the subtleties of all the ex-Chief Justices of Pennsylvania cannot make a strong case for him. The duty of the Senate is to reinstate Mr. Stanton, if he is willing to accept the position—a possibility which we fear is now very remote.

For the Payment of Warrants.

THE ordinance which passed Common Council yesterday, providing for the new system in the payment of city warrants, is one which is a beneficial reform. It arranges that hereafter the warrants shall be paid in the order of their presentation, that as each is presented it shall be numbered and stamped, and that when the money necessary to meet a certain number of them is in the treasury, they shall be cashed in the order of their stamped numbers. This is a very just system, but is open to one objection. Let us suppose that $200,000 of warrants are stamped, numbering from 1 to say 2000, and there should come $100,000 into the treasury, the Treasurer would commence the payment of those from 1 to 1000. Suppose that of this number only say seven hundred should be presented immediately, which is a very possible contingency, then $30,000 would continue to lie idle in the treasury waiting for the stamped warrants, while thousands of others equally entitled to the fund would be debarred from securing it. This is a great error. But it can be remedied by allowing so many days for the presentation of the numbered warrants; if not presented in that time then they lose their priority, and the next number takes their place. This would secure despatch and remedy the only objection to which the reform is open.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ DEMAND IS THE TEST OF POPULARITY, and never in this country has there been a fifth part of the demand for any toilet article that there now is for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." The sales for the current year show an increase of one hundred per cent. over those of the same months in 1864.—*Belfast Age.* 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
DECEMBER 13, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia is especially called to the following section of an Ordinance declaring Public Nuisances:—

SEC. 9. To suffer or permit snow to remain more than six working hours after the same may cease to fall, on any paved FOOTWAY or GUTTER of the city, in front of or adjoining any church, public building, house, store, shop, stable, or tenement of any kind, or the adjoining side yard thereof, or vacant lots; and the occupier or the owner of such premises, if unoccupied, shall be liable for the penalty hereinafter prescribed for such offense.

PENALTY—TWO DOLLARS.

Measures will be had to enforce a strict compliance to the above, and all officers of the Police Department are hereby directed and required to prosecute all offenders against the provisions of this Ordinance. By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.
H. G. CLARK, High Constable. 12 13 3t

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, payable on demand.

The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock.

JOHN HOCKLEY,
12 12 6t Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

B. B. COMEGYS,
12 13 fmwtj14 Cashier.

☞ IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Owners of Mills and the public generally, are invited to witness the working of three of the JOHN COSFELDT PATENT LOW WATER DETECTORS, on the boilers of the Pekin Mill, Manayunk, on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3½ P. M., when the efficiency and value of this invention as a perfect safeguard against explosions from low water in boilers will be shown. Cars leave NINTH and GREEN at 3 P. M. 12 12 2t

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525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO
JAMES McLEAR & SONS,

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 12 11 wfm9t

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206'33	taking in	exchange U. S.	6's of 1881.
$156'33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127'58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137'58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151'33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151'33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93'83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159'18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153'18	do.	do.	3-10 ( ) July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,

Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents.

HAINES & LEEDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,

No. 906 MARKET Street,

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11td25

LIPMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW PATENT.

HOVER'S EUKOLLON,

A WHITE LIQUID PASTE.

Excels for Pasting Labels, Unsized Papers, etc.

For sale by the Principal Stationers, Druggists, etc., and at Wholesale by the [1t*

LIPMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE GRAND SECRET.—The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer: BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them, in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the BITTERS are absolutely required. There are no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and ALL WILL BE WELL. Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent INVIGORANT AND CORRECTIVE.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—James Parton, in the history of the Sewing Machines, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says:—"Without presuming to give an opinion with regard to the comparative merits of the various machines, we may say that we were exceedingly struck with the elegance and ingenuity of the *Florence*."

This is a commendation worth more to the reputation of the Sewing Machine than any "Fair" gold medal premium, because it is the opinion of a man of genius and extensive observation. We advise one and all to secure one for a holiday present. There is no better, none more beautiful, simple, or durable. Office and Salesroom, No. 1123 Chesnut street.

GENERAL BUTLER says if a man's house is worth $10,000 to-day, with the national debt at $2,500,000,000, when the debt is reduced one-half then your house is worth $20,000; and *ergo*, if the debt is reduced to nothing, then your house is worth $2,500,000,000. These are big figures, because we are dealing with big things (the national debt and General Butler); but to come to small figures, we would say that a small sum will buy a winter suit of Clothes at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental. One visit will convince.

WE LEARN that every preparation is being made in order that the grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents, among those who have purchased shares in aid of the Riverside Institute, may proceed without delay. Those who would aid this noble object should make immediate application to the office, No. 921 Chesnut street. The time is short.

LAST CHANCE—CLOSING-OUT SALE.—Our stock of Lace Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Piano and Table Covers, must be closed out by the first of January. Call and see the bargains. We are closing out regardless of cost. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES AT HALF PRICE.—We will sell any of our large stock of Window Shades at half price, as they must be closed out by January 1, in consequence of change of business.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is sure to cure them.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—A clergymen in a neighboring village had suffered for many years from an obstinate catarrh, which had resisted all attempts for a cure. The obstruction and discharge from the nose was constant, destroying both taste and smell; and at times even interfering, from the change of voice, with his public ministrations. Almost in despair, he commenced the use of Humphreys' Catarrh Specific No. 19, and after the use of only a few pills—one every night—found himself improved; and ere he had used an entire box, could consider himself entirely well. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marks'' Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL made in great perfection at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Small pictures copied into life-size with great accuracy.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies.
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

DEARIE—ROBINSON.—On the evening of the 2d instant, by the Rev. John Patton, Mr. JOHN DEARIE to Miss LIZZIE ROBINSON, daughter of the late Armer Robinson. No cards.

OWENS—TAYLOR.—On the 11th instant, at Hestonville M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. E. P. Aldred, Mr. JAMES J. OWENS, of Baltimore, and Mrs. M. E. TAYLOR, of Hestonville, West Philadelphia.

PATTERSON—GEORGE.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, ALBERT J. PATTERSON to ANNIE L. GEORGE, all of this city.

DIED.

BELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday P. M., the 12th instant, Mrs. AMANDA BELL, wife of John A. Bell. *

CHEW.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. KEZIAH D. CHEW, relict of the late Wesley Chew, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 541 Wharton street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

GADSBY.—On the 10th instant, JOHN GADSBY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Fetter lane, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GENNARI.—December 11, 1867, EMILY WARNER, only daughter of Edward and Anna Gennari, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2241 Redner street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HORN.—On the 12th instant, JOHN HORN, of the city of Philadelphia, in the 76th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

KEOHANE.—On the 12th of December, 1867, HUBERT KEOHANE, youngest son of John Keohane, aged 11 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 107 Gatzmer street, on Sunday afternoon the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

PHILBIN.—On the 11th instant, JOHN PHILBIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1209 Spruce street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Funeral services at St. John's Church. ***

POST.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE POST, wife of the late John Post, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, A. B. Prentiss, No. 1824 Jefferson street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RIGG.—On the 10th instant, Mr. COLLINS RIGG, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2210 York street, below Front, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 10th instant, MARIA SMITH, relict of the late George W. Smith, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel P. Smith, No. 1223 Corn street, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Ground.

SPARKS.—On the 11th instant, WASHINGTON SPARKS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Woodbury Lodge, No. 54, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Gloucester, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE STORM has had its usual effect in stopping railroad trains and passenger cars. We learn that the Chesnut Hill Railroad is embargoed, and this morning, for about four hours, the majority of our city railroads were in the same unpleasant condition. Corps of men were sent out with their apparatus, and for a while there was a lively time among the shovels and brushes. Our citizens are turning out in force to clear off the walks, and the usual amount of sweeping is being gone through with. For the first time the sleighs are out, and their bells jingle and ring out right merrily as they dash along. Last night was a terribly cold one; the bleak, sharp wind whistled along the streets, driving the hail with stinging effect into the faces of all without, while those within shuddered even as they hugged the fire to keep warm. The night must have caused intense suffering among the poor, when its bitterness was even felt by the rich and those in comfortable circumstances. By the statement given below, it will be seen that the weather has been colder during the period of this year given than of any of the previous years mentioned:—

1867.
THERMOMETER.

	6 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.
December 11	31½	34	32
" 12	21	14	12
" 13	11½	15	...
1866.			
December 11	22	27½	28
" 12	27	32	32
" 13	20	28	28
1865.			
December 11	36	44	49
" 12	49	55	57
" 13	49	47	47
1864.			
December 11	35½	36	37
" 12	12	27	28
" 13	20	30	31
1863.			
December 11	20	27	32
" 12	38	43½	45
" 13	53	59	62

FIRE IN THE EIGHTH WARD—LOSS, $2500.—About half-past 12 o'clock this afternoon, the roof of the building No. 1338 Chesnut street took fire, from some cause unknown at this writing. The flames soon communicated to the roof of the adjoining building, No. 1440. About one-half of each was burned off.

The garret in which the flames originated was occupied by P. F. Cooper, photographer, and used for storing furniture and photographic utensils. His loss will probably amount to $500 by fire and an equal amount by water. Directly under him, in the third story, is a small room occupied by Henry Longstreth as a school-book depository.

A large number of books were ruined by being soaked with water. The building is occupied by several other parties, but they sustained no loss beyond a few dollars. Several sections of hose burst in the building, and the paper on the walls was ruined. No. 1340 was occupied on the first floor by Joseph Kelly, tailor. His damage is not very material.

The second and third stories and garret were occupied by Miss M. Mora, dealer in Paris millinery. Her loss will be considerable, principally by water. The total loss will reach at least $2500, if not more. Mr. Cooper was insured.

WE OBSERVE that Colonel Fitzgerald's new play, *Light at Last*, is underlined on the bills of the Arch, and we are glad to hear that it will be produced in superior style, with every attention to detail. The piece is said to contain three or four fine effects, and those who know say it will have a long run. The cast will include Mrs. Drew's entire company. Mrs. Drew will personate "Catharine Fairlawn," the heroine; and the next parts of importance, "Mr. and Mrs. Millstone," will be given to Mr. and Mrs. Walcot. For "Millstone," first-class comedy ability will be required; but Mr. Walcot possesses all those Champagny qualities—high spirits, a contagious laugh, graceful action—which will carry the house by storm. Craig, one of our best comedians, also has a superior part. So have Miss Price and Mrs. Thayer. The third act is said to contain a thrilling *duel a trois* of words between "Mrs. Fairlawn," "Miss Fairlawn," and "Robert King." The fourth act contains a superior mechanical effect. The Death in the Moonlight, which ends the second act, is also said to be very exciting. We are glad to welcome a Philadelphia play, and trust it may be a brilliant success.

MAYHEM AND OTHER CRIMES.—Moses Clementson was yesterday drunk and uproarious at the corner of Cotton and Main streets, Manayunk. Officer Shaw attempted to arrest him, when he turned and assaulted the officer, who, after having his under lip partially bitten off, and his face well battered, finally marched his prisoner to the Station. Clementson was locked up in a cell, being committed there in default of $1200 bail. Some time afterwards the turnkey entered the cell, and found that the bird had flown, by tearing up a plank out of the floor, and slipping through into the cellar of the Station, and then going out of the window. Officers were immediately sent out in search, and he was soon after brought in. $500 more was added to his bail, and he was placed in a stronger cell, having an additional charge to answer.

ALMOST A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock this morning, a sleigh belonging to Mr. Clarence H. Clark, and containing a little son of his and a driver, was being driven down Chesnut street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first. In turning out of the track at that place, to allow a car to pass by, the sleigh was upset, and its occupants were thrown out right before the wheels of the car, which, not being stopped, shoved them ahead as they lay across the track. The only injury they received, in their perilous position, was a few slight cuts and scratches.

WHOLESALE STEALING.—William Smith, a colored man, lived with a Mr. Mack, at Easton, Pa. About three days ago he took a double-barrelled gun, shot-pouch, powder-flask, silver lever watch, and seven dollars—all belonging to Mr. Mack—and ran away. He went to Bethlehem, and from there he came to Philadelphia, and was nabbed at the depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad by Officer Maybin, of the Eleventh District. He was sent back to Easton.

ABUSING HIS WIFE.—Edward Davies is charged with abusing and deserting his wife and child. Yesterday his wife went to his working place, No. 1209 Wood street, and entreated him to give her something to support herself and child during these cold days. It is alleged that he rewarded her with kicks and cuffs. He was arrested, and held by Recorder Enen in $800 bail.

STEALING A HORSE.—James McLaughlin, aged sixteen years, was arrested by Sergeant Baine for stealing a horse from a farmer living on the outskirts of Jenkintown. He was taken to Norristown, and was committed by Alderman Hunsicker.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY was the charge upon which Hugh James, keeping a saloon at Huntington and Salmon streets, was arrested. Alderman Senix held him in $600 bail.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Charlotte Sterling was yesterday arrested by Officer Shaeffer, in the Fifth District, for the larceny of a gold watch. Alderman Patchel committed her.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTLERY, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades:—Children's Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, and Razors; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $30; Boys' Work Benches, Patent Tool Handles (20 miniature tools in them), Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates, Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time), Carpet Sweepers, Plates, Spoons and Forks, Miniature Garden Tools, Spice and Cake Boxes, Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells, Nut Crackers and Pickers, Tea Trays and Waiters, Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved), and a general variety of useful Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PERPETUAL SELF-SETTING MOUSE TRAPS, a new article, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

TO MUSIC DEALERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a Store for a Lad, aged fifteen years, who has some knowledge of and a taste for Music. Address "C. A. K.," Evening Telegraph Office. 12 12 3t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 8p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 8p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 18 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw2m5p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

SILK, ALPACA, AND GINGHAM
UMBRELLAS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
A fine assortment now ready.
12 11 11t JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Phila.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $50.

Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards, and a great variety of

NEW GAMES, ETC.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
R HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
129 t12 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINE
No. 720
Chestnut Street,
Philad'a.
WONDERFULLY SILENT
EFFICIENT & COMPLETE
SUPERB CHRISTMAS PRESENT
WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINE

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

We have neither abandoned the CIGAR IMPORTING BUSINESS nor commenced manufacturing what are usually called "Domestic Cigars."

We continue to import Havana Cigars, as we have done for forty years.

Their high cost, however, has determined us to introduce a bona fide substitute that can BE RETAILED AT MODERATE PRICE, and to this end we are manufacturing Fine Standard Cigars, including grades made entirely of Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is used only in leading Havana factories. This we prepare and work ON THEIR SYSTEM, guided by long practical experience in this manufacture at Havana.

Our new enterprise is, therefore, in its leading objects, a mere transfer of a first-class factory from Havana to Philadelphia, and our manufacture will be, in greater part, strictly Fine Havana Cigars, equal to any imported, yet much cheaper, and by no means to be confounded with even the best customary grades of Domestic Cigars.

The smoking public may soon judge of the truth of our assertions, as our Cigars will shortly be offered to them through the principal city dealers.
STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
12 5 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
12 11 td31 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREE

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Companv,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$95·83	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

A. S. ROBINSON,
910
CHESNUT STREET.
New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and
Paintings,
FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND ROME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE
LOOKING GLASS
AND
PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS
OF
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
12 13 12t PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Non-Arrival of Commodore Boggs—The Whisky Dealers and Commodore Rollins, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

The Executive Committee of the National Convention of Distillers and Rectifiers made a formal visit to Commissioner Rollins this morning. S. P. Ingraham, Jr., of New York, was spokesman, who requested the attention of the Commissioner to the recommendations adopted by the Convention in relation to the liquor traffic, after which the Committee retired.

Commodore Boggs, commanding the steamer De Soto, did not report at the Navy Department this morning, as he expected, in consequence of the obstruction to travel south of this place by the storm.

His arrival is anxiously looked for, as he will furnish full particulars of the loss of the Monongahela.

[Full details of the disaster alluded to will be found elsewhere in this paper.—ED. EV. TELEGRAPH.]

The train which left Philadelphia last night at 11 arrived here about 11 this morning. The New York train leaving there at 7 last night has not reached here yet.

THE SHARPLEY-KELLY TRAGEDY.

Further Details of the Murder—Edwin Kelly in a Critical Condition—Testimony of Samuel Sharpley and Others, Etc, Etc.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of last evening.

The condition of Edwin Kelly, one of the victims in the desperate affair in Twenty-fourth street, yesterday, was this morning considered highly critical. The bullet, which lodged over the left temple, still remains in the wound, the operation of removing it being a very delicate one. He was somewhat "flighty," both from the exciting circumstances of yesterday and the irritation of the wound.

The remains of Thomas Sharpley still remain at the Morgue, where an inquest will be begun to-morrow morning. We give some further details of this tragic affair in addition to those given. It appears that a strong feeling of rivalry has existed between the parties in the affray, growing out of the competition in their business; Kelly & Leon being the proprietors of the establishment of negro minstrels, No. 721 Broadway, and Samuel M. Sharpley, the proprietor of the Theatre Comique. The feeling became embittered on the side of Sharpley who had been told of a statement said to have been made by Leon some time ago in Boston, to the effect that he (Sharpley) was bankrupt, and who thought Kelly had dealt in an underhanded manner in engaging certain dancers.

Yesterday the parties met at the matinee at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, accidentally, and Sharpley determined, after the performance, to bring Leon to account for the alleged slander upon him. The audience had nearly dispersed when the parties left the theatre, and Sharpley, who had been joined by Allison, the Treasurer of his establishment, accosted Leon and demanded a retraction of his statement about Sharpley's credit. Leon denied having made any such statement. Sharpley then gave Leon the lie, accompanied by expletives of a still more offensive nature, and at the same time striking him with his fist. Leon is a slightly built man, while Sharpley is robust, and Kelly interfered to defend his weaker companion. He was struck by Sharpley and knocked down, and, according to one statement, kicked in the face while down.

The brother of Sam Sharpley, Thomas Sharpley, appears upon the scene at this juncture, apparently as an assailant of Kelly, who states that the brothers Sharpley and Allison were all striking and kicking him at the same time. Leon does not appear to have taken any active part in the affair after his first encounter with Sam.

Kelly, having regained his feet, drew a revolver and fired three charges into the crowd of his assailants, one of whom, Thomas Sharpley, fell dead on the first discharge. Sam Sharpley seeing his brother fall, and Kelly, as he states, firing at him after falling, also drew a pistol and fired at Kelly, the ball taking effect in the left side of the head, above the ears, and lodging in the left temple. He was about to fire a second shot at Kelly, but his arm was caught by Officer Freese, and the ball struck the forefinger of his left hand. Thomas Sharpley's body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Kelly had his wound dressed in a drug store. Sam Sharpley and Leon were taken to the Station House.

Thomas Sharpley was thirty-one years of age, and leaves a widow and two children. His occupation does not seem to be clearly known, but it is stated that he was part owner of a faro bank in Twenty-fifth street. He lived in Twenty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue. The matter will be the subject of a rigid investigation.

Samuel M. Sharpley, brother of the deceased, made the following statement before Judge Dodge, at Jefferson Market, this morning:—I reside at the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston street; on Wednesday afternoon my brother, Thomas Jefferson Sharpley, was violently assaulted by Edwin Kelly and Francis Glassey Leon; my brother and I were on the sidewalk in front of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway, when we met Leon and Kelly; Leon and myself had some words, when Kelly interfered; both struck at me, and Leon ran across the street, followed by me.

My brother, Thomas Jefferson Sharpley, was standing near Kelly, who immediately drew a four-barrelled revolver, which was loaded with powder and ball, and pointed it at my brother, and discharged it deliberately, the first shot striking him on the head and causing him to fall on the sidewalk with his head partly in the gutter; and Kelly then deliberately fired two shots while my brother was prostrate, one taking effect in his left breast and the other in the right side. My brother was then picked up and carried to the vestibule of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where he died in a few minutes of the wounds inflicted; and I charge that Kelly discharged the pistol for the purpose of taking my brother's life.

Officer Daniel Freese, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, deposed that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, he saw Francis Glassey Leon running through Twenty-fourth street, pursued by Samuel M. Sharpley; that Sharpley said, "Arrest that man;" that witness caught Leon and took him and Sharpley to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where there was a great crowd; that witness heard a pistol shot and saw Thomas Jefferson Sharpley, the brother of Samuel, fall on the sidewalk with his head and shoulders in the gutter; that while prostrated, he saw Edwin Kelly advance and discharge a pistol, deliberately firing two shots.

Officer Kenny deposed that after the fatal occurrence, he arrested the prisoners in the drug store of Casswell & Mack.

Leon and Sharpley were committed.

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 25p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 25p

FOURTH EDITION

FROM NEW YORK THIS P. M.

Another Bold Highway Robbery.

A Million Dollars Snatched in a Satchel.

Escape of the Thieves.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—About 10 A. M. to-day, as the messenger of the Bank of the State of New York was passing through William street, near Wall, having in his possession a satchel containing exchange checks to the value of $1,000,000, a sleigh containing three men drove up and stopped beside him. The three men jumped out: one seized the messenger by the throat, and held him, while the other two wrested the satchel from his grasp. The party then leaped into the sleigh and drove rapidly away.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the commanding officers of all United States revenue vessels stationed between Eastport, Me., and the capes of Virginia, requiring them to go into winter cruising in that portion of the Atlantic coast. This service, which is ordered every year at this season, is for the purpose of enabling the revenue vessels to afford whatever assistance is necessary in all cases of distress to vessels bound to ports in the United States.

Approaching the coast for that, and in order to afford assistance, the revenue officers are instructed to carry provisions and water in such quantity as can be conveniently stored. They are also instructed while cruising to speak all vessels approaching the coast they may fall in with, and afford to those requiring aid or relief such assistance as may be adapted to their condition and necessities. The expiration of the cruise will be on the first of April next. The underwriters have the opportunity to place clothing and supplies on board, which will be disposed of in accordance with their directions.

Indian Peace Commissioners.

The Indian Peace Commissioners met last night at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and remained in session until quite late, engaged in the discussion of the points to be embraced in their forthcoming report. The Commissioners adjourned to meet again on the 28th instant, at the Indian office in this city.

Spiritual Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Commissioner Rollins was to-day in consultation with the Committee of Ways and Means, who were, during the session, engaged into the examination of spirit matters.

The Committee from the National Convention of Manufacturers and Dealers in Spirits, had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means, and presented a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by that convention.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The following excise and tariff rates, which go into operation to-day, are for the entire Dominion of Canada. On spirits, including brandy, gin, rum, whisky, etc., a duty of eighty cents per gallon.

On tobacco, fifteen cents specific duty, with an addition of five per cent. ad valorem. On domestic wines, ten per cent., or twenty-five per cent. per gallon, according to their strength. On tinctures, thirty cents.

The duty on green teas is unchanged. On black teas, fifteen per cent. and three and one-half cents per pound.

The weather is intensely cold, the thermometer standing at 24 degrees below zero.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—There have been no serious marine disasters by the storm yet reported, although nearly all parts of Cape Cod have been heard from.

The schooner Martha, Captain Crossman, from Boston for Eastport, in ballast, when off halfway rock, near Salem, came in contact with the sloop Casket, from Rockport for Boston, on Wednesday last, and both vessels sunk; the crews of both were saved.

The brig Ada, with flour from Portland for Halifax, is ashore at Barrington, N. S. The cargo is insured in the Phœnix office.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 13.—In port, schooner Georgie During, from Philadelphia for Portland.

The Storm.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The New York train, on the Shore Line, due here at 6 A. M., has not arrived, being off the track at Guilford, Conn. The train on the same road, which left here at 11·10 yesterday, for New York, is also off the track at the same place. There are no serious obstructions on the Boston and Albany line this side of Springfield. About five inches of snow fell in Boston, and the storm still continues.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A bill was reported by the Committee on Territories, to regulate the selections of jurors in Utah and for other purposes. It forbids polygamy, and makes the issue therefrom illegitimate, establishes election laws, and repeals the law exempting churches of the Latter Day Saints from taxation.

The bill to provide additional bounties, giving additional bounties to the families of deceased soldiers, entitled to them, was debated and passed.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, the vote on the resolution to adjourn from the 20th to January 3 was reconsidered and passed, after sharp opposition, by a vote of 24 to 9.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Elliot (Mass.) presented the memorial of the yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, representing the interest that Friends have always felt in the welfare of the Indians, and praying that the love of peace may prevail, and that just laws may be passed for their protection. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Driggs (Mich.), the Select Committee on Distributing Rewards to the Captors of Jeff Davis was directed to report as soon as possible.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to report what arrangement is carried out in collecting the income tax from the Shakers at New Lebanon, whether each male member of the community is allowed the exemption of $1000, or whether that exemption applies only to the community as a whole. Adopted.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) introduced a bill to increase the number of Judicial Districts in Texas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kerr (Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the Internal Revenue law so as to exempt from payment of stamp duty all official bonds executed to or for the use of religious, charitable, or benevolent societies. Adopted.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General, and Congressional Printer, with statements of the amount of the twenty per cent. allowances made last year to their respective employes. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Also a letter from the Clerk of the House, stating that he had prepared and deposited in the House library a digested index of the reports of the House Committees from 1839 to the close of the last Congress, corresponding with a similar index from the foundation of the Government till 1839, for which no appropriation was required.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Farnsworth in the chair, for general debate.

Mr. Van Trump (Ohio) spoke in condemnation of the late impeachment project, and was followed by Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), who defended it.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

More Fenians to be Tried.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of France.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—John Martin and others are to be prosecuted for their seditious speeches made at Fenian funerals in Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.—The steamship Cuba, from Boston, has touched here *en route* for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13.—The steamship Hibernia arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 13—Noon.—Consols and American securities are unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 14,000,000f. Rentes are weak.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—Noon.—Cotton dull. The sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales. The sales of the week were 68,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 4000 to speculators. Stock, 443,000, of which 79,000 are American. Breadstuffs and other articles quiet.

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Contraction in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Appearances indicate that the House bill to stop contraction will not pass in the Senate.

The Case of Secretary Stanton.

The Senate, in Executive session yesterday, was occupied with Stanton's case, but no decision was reached.

The President's reasons for suspending Secretary Stanton are not regarded as sufficient by most of the Senators, and it is probable that an effort will be made to reinstate Mr. Stanton.

Resignation.

Mr. Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, has send his resignation to the Secretary of the Interior, to take effect on the 15th of January.

Holiday Adjournment.

The Senate has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn from the 20th instant to the 6th of January.

THE NEW YORK ROBBERY.

Checks for $3,500,000 Stolen—Despatch from Superintendent Kennedy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The messenger of the National Bank of New York, returning from the Clearing House this morning with the "exchanges" of the bank, was knocked down, and had the valise taken from him, containing certified and other checks drawn on this bank to the amount of about three millions and a half of dollars.

The public are warned against accepting or negotiating any checks drawn on the Bank of the State of New York, without first communicating with the bank.

The officers of the bank will offer a liberal reward for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the checks. JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Cotton nominal at 15c. Flour nothing doing. Wheat firm; red at $2·70@2·75. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm; Pennsylvania to arrive sold at $1·75. Provisions quiet; sales of bulk sides at 11c.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s, N...cdp.	102½	42 sh Ocean Oil	2⅜
100 sh Hestv'le	[illegible]	100 sh Read	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, N...cdp.	[illegible]	100 sh Penna R	49⅞
$800 Susq Bds	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
$2000 C & A m 6s, '89	[illegible]	100 sh Read	[illegible]
12 sh W'g'Val	[illegible]	100 sh Phil & E	[illegible]

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 12th instant, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, a small brilliant near the center. A liberal reward will be paid on its return to No. [illegible] FOURTH St. 12 10

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 11 29 3m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. 4 9§

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ZOETROPES.

A fresh supply, of new designs, just received. No more interesting or useful article than one exhibiting a principle in optics can be had for the young.

For sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES
45 Cents Per Pound.
DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
SINGLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
LONDON LAYER RAISINS.
LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS.
SULTANA RAISINS.
SEEDLESS RAISINS.
NEW LAYER FIGS, PRUNELLOS,
PRUNES, PLUMS,
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS,
ORANGES, CITRON, CURRANTS,
And a great variety of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, all of which [illegible]
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

An Outrage on the Christian Religion.

From the N. Y. Independent.

It is the glory of Christianity that it stoops to the lowly. The proud exalt the proud. The great flatter the great. The strong make fellowship with the strong. The rich rank themselves with the rich. But Jesus Christ was the Messiah of the poor. Born in a manger, he made the lowliest roof sacred. The son of a carpenter, he made the commonest calling honorable. Having not where to lay his head, he took from poverty its disgrace. Condescending to men of low estate, he made pride of rank forever despicable. Lifted up that he might draw all men unto him, he thereby invested human nature with a dignity which forbids the strong man to oppress the weak, forbids society to divide itself into castes, and forbids the Government to outrage its citizens.

In contravention of the Christian religion, the President of the United States has once again set his heel on the necks of the lowly. His late Message is the greatest affront to the Christian spirit of the age which has been given by any Presidential manifesto since the iniquitous days of the Fugitive Slave law. With scorn and indignation, with sorrow and shame, we have read the dull, stony, and cruel argument which the Chief Magistrate of a Christian republic has pointed against a class of citizens whom he ought to exalt rather than to degrade, and whom he ought to clasp with the hand of fellowship rather than to smite with the gauntlet of scorn. This state-paper is without parallel and without excuse. It is out of harmony with the Christian era. It is three hundred centuries old. It is the product of a Pagan brain. By the side of the Roman Emperor who kept in his girdle a bodkin to pierce flies, let us place an American President who keeps in his inkstand a pen to stab negroes.

This new document from the Whited Sepulchre is filled with dead men's bones. It crushes at a stroke not merely a multitude, but a race of victims. It rolls, like Juggernaut, over the rights of one-sixth portion of the American people. It relights the dying fires of that martyrdom which the negro race on this continent suffered for generations, and ought to suffer no more. It begins again the persecutions which all mankind lately supposed were drawing to an end. Not even Horatio Seymour, were he Governor, nor Fernando Wood, were he Mayor, would have written, at this late day, a message so bitter in its accusations against the most docile race in the Republic. The man who promised the black-faced millions of his fellow-countrymen that he was to be their Moses; the man who wrote to Governor Sharkey that all negroes who could read and write ought to vote; the man who said to Major Stearns that negro suffrage ought to be promoted in Tennessee; the man who assured the black regiment that this Government was not to be for white men alone—this man, forgetting his pledges, forgetting his duty, forgetting his Lord, and forgetting the Judgment Day, has shocked his own nation, and astonished mankind, by putting forth, under the solemn seal of the Executive Department, an official reutterance, in the year 1867, of the satanic slanders against the negro which disgraced the year 1856.

During the peril of the republic, the negro was a loyalist; his master a traitor. The negro was the nation's defender; his master its assassin. The negro succored Union prisoners; his master starved them to death. Yet now, after this history, the President proposes to deliver the negro, bound hand and foot, to his master! He argues that black loyalists should have no political rights, and white Rebels no political disabilities. He asks for the repeal of all that Congress has done towards reconstruction, in order that Southern whites may immediately be reinstated over Southern blacks. He declares that impartial suffrage is worse than military despotism. He intimates that black men are unfit, not only to share political power with their white brethren, but even to govern themselves. He believes that foreign immigrants should have more privileges than native-born citizens. He insists that no peril has ever yet befallen the republic equal to the peril which will ensue from what he calls Africanizing one-half the country. He maintains that what is stigmatized as negro supremacy in the South will cost two hundred million dollars a year. He concludes that the ballot in the negro's hand will paralyze all the mercantile business south of Mason and Dixon's obliterated line.

Such an argument as the President has uttered against the negro could fall from the lips of no man under the sun except a Southern "mean white." The only human being who has ever been able to shake our faith in the equality of mankind is the Southern "mean white." From any other President ever to be chosen out of this same class, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

How strangely the President's Message falls upon the ears of thoughtful Europeans! One President of the United States issues a proclamation emancipating the slaves; and his successor writes a message asking practically for their rendition to slavery. How the beginning of 1863 puts to shame the end of 1867! How the silent sepulchre at Springfield rebukes the babbling Executive at Washington!

Spiritual wickedness prevails in high places. What is the remedy? Spiritual purity must prevail all the more in other places. When the Government is base, the people must be noble. When the State is false, the Church must be faithful. The Christian conscience of this nation ought to be so sensitive that such a Message from the President would sting twenty million loyalists to indignation, and cost its author his immediate impeachment. The Christian religion ought to prevail among the people to such a degree that a Chief Magistrate who would speak against the just rights of the weakest citizen would raise as great a tempest about his head as if he had publicly assailed the Thirty-nine Articles. A nation that quietly looks on while its ruler tramples a negro shall be one day trampled itself.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Brooklyn, on his death-bed, said to his friend the Rev. Dr. Tyng, who sat at his bedside, "I feel like taking by the hand the meanest beggar that walks the earth, if so be I may stand his equal in the kingdom of heaven!" How the temper of the dying saint contrasts with the temper of the living President! And how, in view of the eternal bar, all human distinctions disappear! How, before Him who is no respecter of persons, both the white skin and the black lose their difference of pride! How, judging by a true Christian test, the mind revolts at a tyrant who would use his "brief hour of authority" for setting his foot even on a slave!

This nation needs to be rebaptized in the fountain of political equality. To this end, the Lord's Gospel must be more fervently proclaimed. The Christian pulpit must repreach St. Paul's sermon on the one blood of which God hath made all nations of men. Citizens who love liberty must kindle anew its altar-flames in their breasts. Christian lips must teach themselves to say, "Who is offended and I burn not?"

We want to see tyranny swept out of the land! We want to see the civil and political rights of all American citizens established on a rock of adamant. We want to see all sections and classes brought into national harmony and unity. We want to see justice done alike to rich and poor, high and low, white and black. We want to see the Christian religion victorious over men's pride of birth and prejudice of skin. We want to see a truer value set upon that human nature which the Lord thought worthy of redeeming at so high a price. We want to see the Gospel leveling no class down, but all classes up. We want to live under a Government which fears God and respects its citizens. We want to see an awakening Church leading the sluggish State. We want to hear the echoes of thirty thousand pulpits, proclaiming with an eloquence heretofore unheard by the ears of this generation, the inherent and ineradicable equality, nobility, and immortality of all mankind! Oh, for a baptism of fire!

A Hard Hit.

From the N. Y. Independent.

A friend showed us his book of autographs, the other day, in which, on the same page, were a sentiment by Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and a contradictory sentiment by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, who is himself an electric battery.

Professor Morse wrote:—

"Man's fundamental proneness to evil involves the idea of *government* as a necessity, and government involves *slavery*, which is but a form of government, having no intrinsic moral character, and hence does not necessarily involve the idea of *sin*. The great and wide-spread error on this point is the prolific source of our present national troubles.

"SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

"New York, Feb. 27, 1861."

Directly under the above, Dr. Cheever wrote the following:—

"Slavery is man-stealing, the making merchandise of man, a crime condemned of God in the penalty of death. Slavery is the most extreme and impious perversion of government, from the nature and purpose with which God hath ordained it for man's good, to an instrument of the greatest wickedness and cruelty. But, if friend Morse admires it, we should like to have his theory of government tried upon himself. Experience might enlighten and rectify his opinion as to its beneficial effect upon others.

"GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

"Washington City, Feb. 18, 1862."

It strikes us that in the above tournament the reverend doctor gave the scientific professor something of a galvanic shock.

CARPETINGS.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLY INGRAINS, AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,
NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw2m Above Chesnut.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR BLANK BOOKS.
BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwfm

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 78 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1 PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
122 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.

A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our HOLIDAY SALES.

NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.
BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 12 11 tll

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 14p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
NO. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT VERY LOW PRICES. [12 11 wfm6t

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26½

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216), SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1½

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FRESH FRUITS,
WILD RASPBERRIES, PEACHES, PLUMS,
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14½ WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
1 17rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NATIONAL UNION
GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and Provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.
Cash Capital.....$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN 11 16 1m

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.
NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.
NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents.
CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.
PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
2 10 12t No. 118 South SECOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 6½ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 432 VINE Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 4½

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.........$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw½ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER.........$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,

Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3½

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank .... $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer .... 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 6 12 31

NOTICE.

To Persons Intending to Effect
INSURANCE UPON THEIR LIVES,
THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Offers inducements equal to any other Company, and superior to many.
The return premium has averaged larger than most of the other Companies.
The insured participate EVERY YEAR in the division of surplus, while in some companies no return is ever given for the first year's premium.

All the Surplus Belongs to the Insured!

There being no Stockholders to claim a share.
The security is ample. The assets are well and safely invested, and in proportion to the amount of liability.

INSURE NOW!

ALL POLICIES ISSUED PREVIOUS TO FIRST JANUARY WILL SHARE IN THE JANUARY DIVISION.

ASSETS.........$1,800,000.

Losses Paid Promptly.

JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 12 9mwf3t

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp½ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12½

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24½

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—
"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of Indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. etc."
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m*

Chocolate.

This nutritious article is prepared from cocoa, the fruit of the *Theobrama Cacao*, and was first introduced into Europe from Mexico in the year 1520. The ancient Aztecs prepared it with great skill, and it is said that the manner in which they manufactured it gave it such solidity that it was really more an article of food than of drink. After the Spaniards conquered Mexico they did not fail to record their relish of its excellent flavor and their appreciation of its nutritious qualities, and in their estimation a single cup of it was enough to sustain a man on a day's march. Chocolate is prepared by grinding cocoa nibs to a paste, and mixing with this various articles to flavor and perfume the preparation. The Aztecs used vanilla and other spices, and the French afterwards introduced musk and various other perfumes. Sugar is also added to it, professedly to render the fatty portions more mixable in hot fluids, as well as to give a sweetness to a drink that does not really need it; undoubtedly the substitution of a cheaper article was the principal reason. Wheat and rice flour, sago meal, the various starches, Maranta arrow-root, honey, and melasses are also used. Starch and farina undoubtedly lessen the quantity of oil in the cocoa, but it is more from the fact that there is le s real cocoa used than that these ingredients act chemically upon the genuine article, and because, being attached in part to the paste or jelly formed of these foreign bodies in hot water, the oil is prevented from coming to the surface. The addition to these substances involves that of coloring matter, that the original color may be retained; and for this purpose Venetian red, umber, anotta, and in a few instances metallic salts, such as cinnabar and red lead, are known to have been used; and the genuine oil being thus so entirely disguised, it has been found expedient to add some animal fat, such as tallow or hog's lard. The mixtures, whatever they may be, are introduced into the cocoa paste, and thoroughly incorporated with it by rolling while it is kept at a suitable temperature. Before cooling the chocolate is turned in its thin state into moulds, in which it receives the form of the cakes in which it is sold. Thus prepared, the chocolate in common use is an article of very uncertain composition, and it is not strange that it fails to become the favorite beverage which it is in the countries where it is produced.

Chocolate is used in the manufacture of a variety of sweetmeats, and has often been precribed in medical practice as a mild nutritive drink in some acute diseases, and as a good article of diet for convalescents. If it does not always agree with delicate stomachs, the fact may be attributed as well to the unknown substance mixed with it as to its oily nature. The manufacture of chocolate has of late years reached to a perfection that may be termed truly artistic. There are no shapes of figures that are not made with it, and, like india rubber, it is almost indispensable.

THE "BLACK CAT"—NOT THAT CAT, BUT ANOTHER CAT.—Mr. Evans, correspondent of the Boston *Post* and Baltimore *Gazette*, says he got his copy of the Message to telegraph North from Mr. Overton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer;* that is to say, it was sublet to him by Mr. O. The following correspondence is submitted by Mr. E. to show that he was not the original "black cat:"—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1867.—*Editors Cincinnati Enquirer:*—I can furnish Message by telegraph for to-morrow's paper, if you will take it. Length at least 10,000 words. Advise me forthwith. OVERTON.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Dec 2, 1867.—*Editors Cincinnati Enquirer:*—Please answer immediately, so all delays may be avoided. OVERTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.—*Editors Cincinnati Enquirer:*—I believe I sent the only copy West. OVERTON.

LATER.

Editors Cincinnati Enquirer:—I sent the Message to you, but *allowed Evans to telegraph it* North. * * * OVERTON.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20	TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Oct. 25, Emma Monroe, Administratrix of THORNTON MONROE, deceased.
" 26, Charles Comly, Administrator of ANN S. BUDD, deceased.
" 26, John L. Busby, Executor of JOHN CREAN, Jr., deceased.
" 26, Theodore Roth, Administrator of ANTHONY KRAMER, deceased.
" 26, Theodore Roth, Administrator of CHRISTINE KRAMER, deceased.
" 26, Thomas Shipley, Executor and Trustee of SARAH ANN STEWART, deceased.
" 28, G. J. Chamberlain and G. H. McCabe, Executors of DAVID D. LEWIS, deceased.
" 28, John Alleyne, Guardian (as filed by his Executor) of ALLEYNE B. WILSON, late a minor.
" 29, Alexander Helmsley, Executor of FRANCIS SLEVIN, deceased.
" 30, H. R. Warriner, Administrator of JEREMIAH NORTHROP, deceased.
" 30, James M. Boisnot, Administrator of ALFRED C. BURR, deceased.
" 31, Henry B. Tener, Executor of HENRY B. IRONS, deceased.
Nov. 1, Marcus Koestheim, Executor of MORITZ LEVYSSON, deceased.
" 1, John D. Yeager, et al., Executors of CASPAR YEAGER, deceased.
" 2, Conrad B. Andress, Administrator of ISAAC T. ANDRESS, deceased.
" 2, Ethelbert A. Marshall, Administrator c. t. a. of JACOB DE HAVEN, deceased.
" 2, William McLaughlin, Executor of WILLIAM GIBSON, deceased.
" 2, William Rotch Wister, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN W. PRICE, deceased.
" 4, Andrew A. Ripka, Executor of CATHARINE RIPKA, deceased.
" 5, John Hazlehurst, Executor of EMILY HAZLEHURST, deceased.
" 5, Elizabeth A. Hickling et. al., Executors of FRANCIS H. HICKLING, deceased.
" 6, John Marston, Administrator of JOHN KELLY, deceased.
" 6, George Read, Administrator c. t. a. of SAMUEL M. READ, deceased.
" 6, Reinhard K. Vaughan and Marg. S. Vaughan, Administrators of HARMANN VAUGHAN, deceased.
" 7, Elizabeth Haenn, Administratrix of ALEXANDER HAENN, deceased.
" 7, Thomas Woolman, Administrator of SUSAN HIBBERD, deceased.
" 7, E. Harper Jeffries, Administrator of THOMAS J. JEFFRIES, deceased.
" 8, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator of MARY H. DICKSON, deceased.
" 8, Emmor Cowperthwait, Guardian of SUSAN C. HART, a minor, deceased.
" 8, Charles M. Lukens, Administrator of GEORGE C. SHEPHERD, deceased.
" 9, Sarah H. Prosser, Administratrix of JAMES PROSSER, deceased.
" 9, D. Jones McVaugh, Administrator of SUSANNA TAYLOR, deceased.
" 11, Jacob S. Hess and Henry N. Rittenhouse, Administrators of DANIEL SMITH, deceased.
" 11, William J. Stillwell, Administrator of ABEL H. STILLWELL, deceased.
" 13, William W. Axe, Administrator of WINNARD AXE, deceased.
" 13, Dennis Dunn, Administrator c. t. a. of ELIZABETH GLENN, deceased.
" 13, Frederick Koons, Administrator of HENRY HIRSH, deceased.
" 13, David Teller, Administrator of GOTTLOB LEITENBERGER, deceased.
" 13, Charles A. Rubicam, Executor of SUSANNAH RUBICAM, deceased.
" 14, Charles H. Roberts and Sarah J. Page, Executors of SAMUEL MEEKINGS, deceased.
" 14, Margaret Knorr, Administratrix of LEWIS MORTON, deceased.
" 14, H. Pratt McKean, et al., Trustees of H. C. MAYER, deceased.
" 14, Nancy Pollock, Administratrix of REBECCA POLLOCK, deceased.
" 14, Louisa Moran, Administratrix of ANN WAGNER, deceased.
" 15, Rebecca T. Smethurst, Executrix of RICHARD SMETHURST, deceased.
" 16, Annette M. Burdett, Administratrix of SAMUEL D. BURDETT, deceased.
" 16, Sarah Lukens Keene, Administratrix c. t. a. (as filed by her Executrix) of JOHN LUKENS, deceased.
" 16, Henry E Keene, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN LUKENS, deceased.
" 16, Margaret Moore, Administratrix of PATRICK MOORE, deceased.
" 16, John T. White, Administrator of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased.
" 16, Thomas Wistar et al., Executors of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE WISTAR, deceased.
" 18, Charles S. Lincoln, Administrator c. t. a. of WILLIAM P. EMLEY, deceased.
" 19, Charles Evans et al., Executors of WILLIAM EVANS, deceased.
" 20, James Bayard, Trustee of CATHARINE BACHE, deceased.
" 20, Enoch Bex, Administrator of MARY BUSH, deceased.
" 21, "The Girard Life Insurance, etc., Company," Executors of WILLIAM AGNEW, deceased.
" 21, Harriet J. Morey, Executrix of JOHN MOREY, deceased.
" 21, William S. Phillips and William M. Tilghman, Executors of CATHARINE ANN INGERSOLL, deceased.
" 21, George N. Kline, Administrator of ELIZABETH PRICE, deceased.
" 22, Elizabeth J. Clark, Executrix of JOHN W. CLARK, deceased.
" 22, Maria N. Hahn, Administratrix of FRANKLIN B. HAHN, deceased.
" 22, Barbara Schwegler, Administratrix of JOHN F. SCHWEGLER, deceased.
" 22, Martha and J. Bolton Winpenny, Executors of JOHN WINPENNY, deceased.
" 22, Mary C. Wright, Administratrix c. t. a. of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased.
" 23, George Piolet, Executor of JAMES GREEN, deceased.
" 23, R. J. C. Walker, Administrator of MARY ANN WILEY, deceased.
" 25, Ellen Homiller, Administratrix of WILLIAM HOMILLER, deceased.
" 25, Edward L. Royal et al., Executors of EDWARD ROYAL, deceased.
" 25, William A. Ruffner, Administrator c. t. a. of SARAH ANN RUFFNER, deceased.
" 26, Mary W. Baxter, Administratrix of GEORGE W. BAXTER, deceased.
" 26, Stephen S. Price, Executor of THOMAS RICHARDSON, deceased.
" 26, "The Girard Life Ins. Co.," Administrator of GEORGE W. WARDER, deceased.
" 26, "The Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc." Executors of HIRAM CRIDLAND, deceased.
" 27, William B. Hanson, et al., Trustees of STEPHEN F. HANSON, under the will of HANNAH A. HANSON, deceased.
" 27, J. Sergeant Price, Executor of MARTHA MIFFLIN, deceased.
" 27, William C. Baker, Trustee of REBECCA F. KRUG (late REEVES), under the will of FREDERICK V. KRUG, deceased.
" 27, Henry Simons et al., Executors of CHARLES SHEPARD SMITH, deceased.

11 29 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 718.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Stretch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 128 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

12 5 10t AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-seventh account of THOMAS CADWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the Estate belonging to Schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in the said Estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 23, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 11 fmw 5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of THOMAS MEGEAR, Trustee of estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 19 1867 at 12 o'clock M., at No. 14 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
12 6 fmwt5t* Auditor.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading, Allentown, and intermediate stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

The 7·30 train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg at 3 and 5·25 A. M., and 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12·45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 116 Market street, No. 116 Market Street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M. 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·10 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1§ No. 105 S. Fifth street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·30

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M., New York Express Lines via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. for Bristol.

November 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·29 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·59 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11·15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINES AND CHANGE OF TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 16,

On and after MONDAY, December 16th, an additional Through New York Express Line will leave Walnut Street wharf at 3·30 P. M., for New York, via Camden and Jersey City.

Returning—will leave New York from foot of Cortland Street, at 7·00 A. M., arriving at Walnut Street wharf.

THE THROUGH NEW YORK LINE,

Now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 2·00 P. M. will be discontinued as a New York Line, and will run to South Amboy only.

Returning—From South Amboy at 7·15 A. M. for Philadelphia. The Line now leaving New York at 6·10 A. M. for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after December 14th.

THE THROUGH LINE,

Now leaving New York, Pier No. 1 North River for Philadelphia, at 2·00 P. M. will leave at 4·00 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and the Through Line now leaving New York from the foot of Cortland Street for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. will leave at 4·00 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

THE EMIGRANT LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5·00 P. M., will leave at 6·00 P. M. for New York.

THE WAY LINE now leaving Walnut Street wharf at 5·00 P. M., will leave at 4·30 P. M. for Bordentown and intermediate Stations. The 11·30 P. M. Way Line will run to Burlington and intermediate Stations only.

Returning—Will leave Burlington at 7·00 A. M.

ALL OTHER LINES WILL RUN AS USUAL.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

WAY LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Line now leaving Kensington Depot at 7·30 A. M. for Cornwells, and the line leaving Cornwells at 12 M. for Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY, December 14.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, the 8 A. M. (Bel. Del.) Line from Kensington Depot, will stop at all the principal stations between Philadelphia and Trenton.

The Line leaving at 10·15 A. M. will run to Bristol only. Returning, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 2 45 P. M.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL LINE AT 12 NIGHT.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, an additional through New York Line will leave West Philadelphia Depot at 12 (night) for New York via Connecting Railway, stopping at all the principal stations.

KENSINGTON DEPOT.

NEW YORK LINES DISCONTINUED.

The Lines now leaving Kensington Depot at 4·30 P. M., and 12 (night) for New York, and the 7 A. M. and 12 (night) Lines from New York, arriving at Kensington Depot, will be discontinued after SATURDAY, December 14.

12 12 4t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·4 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 13§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·03 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11§ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Nov 14, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7·20 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 7·42 " " 2·54 "
" Moorestown " 8·08 " " 3·21 "

10 22 tf C. SAILER Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M.

Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 21f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 12 3t

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JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

December 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 13 5t

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J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street,

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.
On Tuesday, Dec. 17.
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
Executors' Sale.
36 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
Trustees' Sale.
39 shares Commercial National Bank.
7 shares Southwark National Bank.
For other accounts:—
200 shares Union Canal (preferred).
27 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company.
50 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
79 shares Phœnix Insurance Company.

REAL ESTATE SALE, DEC. 17.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Louis Waln, deceased.—LOT OF LAND, 6 ACRES, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.

Same Estate—LOT, Trenton avenue and Church street, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.

Sale by Order of Heirs and Trustees—Estate of David Bacon, deceased.—LARGE LOT and 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Vine street, west of Twentieth street, extending through to Reeves street, 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2023 and 2025 Rittenhouse street, between Spruce and Locust, with four Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear on Stewart street.

Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Harriet Probasco, deceased.—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 984 N. Sixth street.

Very Valuable Business Stand—MODERN THREE STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 348 S. Second street, north of Pine street, adjoining the Sixth National Bank.

MODERN, FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1368 Pine street. Has all the modern conveniences.

HANDSOME MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 422 S. Broad street, north of Lombard street.

VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, No. 231 Dock street, between Second and Third.

Business Stand—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2204 Market street.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 836 Capital street, below Parrish street, west of Twenty-first, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear, on Corinthian avenue.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2121 Sharswood street, above Girard College, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear on Wright street.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, 2¼ ACRES, south side Fisher's lane, within one square of the Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Peremptory Sale—For Account of Whom it May Concern—A VALUABLE PATENT. 12 13 3t

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FINE EDITIONS OF THE POETS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, JUVENILES, ETC.
On Friday Afternoon,

Dec. 13, at 4 o'clock. Also, McKenny & Hall's Indian Tribes of North America. [12 12 2t

Public Sale on the Premises.

HORSES, COLTS, CATTLE, STEAM TUBULAR BOILERS, OAK POSTS, SUPER PHOSPHATE, SUGAR MOULDS, POTS, SCRAP IRON, ETC,
On Saturday afternoon

Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., Darby road, below Gray's Ferry. [12 10 5t

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

16th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 3419 Hamilton street, corner of Thirty-fifth, Mantua, the entire superior walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [12 11 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PATENT.

On TUESDAY, December 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

Letters Patent, granted by the United States to Alphonse Loiseau, for an improvement in machinery, for coating or covering a core with a thread of wool, or for surrounding a core of any material with a thread of any desired material described and illustrated in drawings, accompanying the Letter Patent which can be seen at the office of Edward L. Bodin, Esq., No. 813 Arch street, where any information concerning the same can be obtained. [12 6 t

Sale absolute. $500 to be paid at time of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD JEWELRY, FINE DIAMONDS, ELEGANT WATCHES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, an entire stock of jewelry, comprising gold sets in great variety, gold finger rings, brooches, bracelets, eardrops, studs, scarf pins, ever pointed pencils, lockets, chains, sleeve buttons, scarf rings, etc. in great quantities, both gold and plated.

The attention of the trade is called to the above sale.

Catalogues ready on Friday.

ELEGANT DIAMONDS AND GOLD WATCHES.

Belonging to the same stock, will be sold at 12 o'clock.

The Diamonds and Watches comprising:—

Cluster and solitaire diamond rings.
Do do do pins.
Pair solitaire ear-rings.
Solid 18-karat full jewelled English lever watches.
Do do do do stem winders.
Ladies' 18-karat diamond set and enamelled full jewelled watches.
Ladies' solid 18-karat gold chains, etc. [12 13 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
27tf Philadelphia.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

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T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

Army of the Cumberland.

The following call appears in the Louisville papers of the 9th instant, and is conclusive in carrying out the objects of a meeting held in Chicago on the 28th ultimo. It is a flank movement from headquarters, but heartily acceptable to all concerned.

To the Officers of the late Army of the Cumberland:—

Gentlemen:—Having been addressed by many of our former comrades from all portions of the country, in relation to the formation of an organization to be known as the "Society of the Army of the Cumberland," we have finally deemed it best to issue a circular, suggesting that immediate action be taken for the speedy consummation of this most honorable and desirable project.

We owe it to ourselves—to the country at large—to the truths of history—to the memories of the dead heroes who went down at our sides on every stricken field where the banners of the "Army of the Cumberland" waved in the fore front of the battle—to the maimed veterans all over the land—to the sanctified ties formed in those better days which brought out the manhood and stern mettle of the nation, that we no longer neglect so imperative a duty, and one that our noble twin "Army of the Tennessee" has long since performed in a manner so creditable to its own proud record.

Not only the historic past, with its blended memories of exultant triumph and hallowed sadness, but the vital interest of the present and the coming future, which "no man may know," every impulse of the heart, every sentiment of patriotism, every principle of wisdom and of manhood, make it incumbent upon us that this matter be no longer deferred. It is needless, however, to multiply words on this subject.

The lustrous remembrances of Chickamauga, Stone River, Franklin, Perryville, Nashville, and other fields of glory where our columns faced the horrors of a rebellious war, speak for it most forcibly. Your own memories, your own hearts, will plead most eloquently and effectively in its behalf.

In the furtherance of this object, therefore, we respectfully suggest that all officers of the late Army of the Cumberland, wherever they are, and whatever their occupation, who can possibly do so, will meet in convention, at Cincinnati, O., on the 6th day of February, 1868.

Let us be laggards no longer. Our path is clear, and honor and duty alike beckon us to follow it.

All papers friendly to this enterprise will please give this card insertion.

Wm. D. Whipple, Brevet Maj. Gen.
R. W. Johnson, Maj. Gen.
G. P. Thurston, Brevet Brig. Gen.
Henry Stone, Brevet Brig. Gen.
E. A. Otis, Captain.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Digger's Wedding.—A curious circumstance recently occurred at a "digger's wedding," at Ballarat, Australia. The bridegroom on arriving at church waited for some time, but all in vain, for the coming of his bride, upon whom he had liberally lavished some £150 to £200 in jewelry, dresses, etc., and it at last became evident to him that she had no intention of keeping her appointment. This being the case, and being desirous of not having his journey and trouble all to no purpose, he proposed to one of the bridesmaids—to whom he had previously made a tender of his hand and heart, but who had rejected him—that she should reconsider her refusal. Admiring probably the philosophic spirit displayed by our friend, the young lady did reconsider, and retracted her refusal, and, apparently very much to the satisfaction of both, and certainly to the amusement of those present, they were made man and wife.

A Liking for Prison.—An old "gaol bird," who has been convicted just one and twenty times, pleaded guilty, at the Middlesex (England) Sessions, on the 19th ult., to stealing a mackintosh, and, when asked what he had to say for himself, replied:—"Well, my lord, I rather prefer prison life to being in the streets. I have had more than twelve years in prison. I cannot get employment, for the police hunt me down." Being sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, he observed laughingly, "Well, I did not think I had so long to live. You are a smart old fellow. I hope I shall see your lordship when I come back, and that you may give me ten years more. I would sooner be in prison than about the streets. I have got several places of employment, but the police have hunted me out of them."

The Arab Jugglers.—Mr. Frank Buckland gives in *Land and Water* the result of his observations of these performers. The snakes they handle are not poisonous, but belong to a harmless species common in France and England. The man who thrusts skewers through his tongue and the back of his neck has permanent holes for their introduction, and does not suffer more pain than when a lady puts on her earrings after leaving them off for some time. Other features of the exhibition remain unexplained. Mr. Buckland concludes:—"Altogether, I do not recollect having seen an exhibition which combines so many horrible and truly sensational sights in so short a space of time."

Roguery.—A novel system of roguery was exposed at Lambeth County Court recently. A Venetian blind-maker was called as a witness to prove that 7½d. per foot for blinds was an overcharge. In cross-examination he said his price was 6½d. if the customer asked the price beforehand, but he always charged 8d. if not asked. There had been no asking in the case before the court, the judge therefore held that the witness had proved just a halfpenny per foot too much, and allowed the 7½d.

A Swiss Observatory.—At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is an observatory organized on an extensive scale, and possessing the very finest instruments. Besides purely scientific results, it renders immense service to the chronometer manufacturers by enabling them to produce watches which are every day becoming more perfect as time-keepers. This is important to the branch of industry in question, which can only exist by constant improvement. Prizes have been instituted for the most perfect watches and chronometers.

The Russian Debt.—The Russian State debt now amounts to 1,219,443,535 roubles ($765,000,000), on which the interest due for the present year is 73,843,505 roubles (£9,230,000). If to this are added the various issues of paper currency in different forms made by the Government since 1859, the total amount of the obligations of the Russian State will be found to exceed 2,000,000,000 of roubles (£250,000,000).

The Austrian Clergy.—The Austrian clergy list includes 1 patriarch, 4 primates, 11 archbishops, 58 bishops, 12,863 priests, and 539 clerical professors. There are also 720 monasteries, with 59 abbots, 45 provincials, 6754 priests, 645 monks, 240 novices, and 1917 lay brothers. The convents are 298 in number, with 5198 nuns. The total revenues of the Church amount to 19,639,713 florins.

Were They Asleep?—Dr. Guthrie's assertion at Niddrie, that he had seen six hundred persons asleep during a sermon in a free church at Thurso, Scotland, has led at length to a protest and denial by the session of the congregation implicated, and a reassertion of the substantial truth of his statement by the reverend doctor. "At any rate," he says, "they were in a very suspicious posture."

A Temperance Hospital.—It is proposed to establish a "temperance hospital" in London, "where the sick may be cured without the aid of alcoholic drinks."

THE PRIZE RING.

Arrival of O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, and Jack Hicks' also a Noted Pugilist, from England.

A giant of six feet five yesterday came to New York, no less a character than O'Baldwin, the "Irish Giant," who was some time since matched to fight Tom Mace, the champion of England. He was accompanied by one of his compeers, who has also figured in the pugilistic ring, Jack Hicks to wit. These two noted pugilists of the English prize ring arrived in this city yesterday morning by steamer from England, and were received by a delegation from the sporting community of New York, among whom were Joe Coburn, the American champion; Rocky Moore, Dooney Harris, Frank McIntire, John Grindell, and others of celebrity. They had a most hospitable reception at all the places they visited.

O'Baldwin comes out to this country to meet Mace, against whom he was matched to fight for the championship of England, but which fight was stopped by the authorities, Mace being put under heavy bonds not to fight in England. The British champion has agreed to meet O'Baldwin in this city, and, it is expected, will arrive in the next steamer. O'Baldwin stands six feet five inches. His first fight was with Marsden, who defeated the Giant. His next encounter was with George Iles, whom he defeated in fifty-seven rounds. He next fought Marsden again, and defeated him in sixteen minutes. He fought Mace once, and claims that he was robbed out of the fight. He now awaits his arrival in this city.

Jack Hicks has quite a reputation as a fighter, having met Bendoff in the ring about five weeks ago, and will second O'Baldwin in the forthcoming fight with Mace.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Conservative Balance.

In 1856 Mr. Buchanan was made President by a popular vote of 1,828,229. This was a minority of all the votes cast, Fremont having received 1,342,164 and Fillmore 874,625. In 1860 there was again a minority President, Mr. Lincoln receiving 1,866,452, Douglas 1,375,157, Breckinridge 847,953, and Bell 590,631, a vote which, combined, would have defeated Mr. Lincoln by nearly a million majority. At the last Presidential contest, with part of the States out, a change of five per cent. on the whole of the votes cast would have given McClellan a majority. Where parties are so nearly evenly balanced as these figures indicate, it teaches to both the importance of moderation and keeping in view the common good, instead of refusing to rise above partisan considerations.

A Huge Claim.

Mr. Charles L. Neale, stonemason, of Alexandria, has been notified by a Washington lawyer that he is heir, through his aunt, Mrs. Lee, to about one hundred million dollars' worth of real estate in that city. The ground claimed to belong to the lady in question, and to Mr. Neale as her heir, has on it some of the most valuable property in the Federal capital, including the Treasury Building, Lafayette Square, President's house and grounds, and all the large and small buildings within the circumference of a mile around the President's house.—*Alexandria Journal.*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

PRINCIPAL AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed;—

On $20	TWO PER CENT
$20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT.
$100 and upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.

Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.

The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—

Under $100	TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.
$100 to $300	THREE PER CENT
$300 and over	FOUR PER CENT.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

Papier Mache and Canton Tea Poys.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [10 11 wfmsmrp

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1. FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1324 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 lmrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

FINANCIAL.

JANUARY COUPONS

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds

AND

FIVE-TWENTIES,

BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY

W. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
12 12 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 10 8w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, SCARFS, TIES MUFFLERS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, DEC. 9, TO SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

At Still Further Reductions in Prices.

CHEAP DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN;
ENGLISH HOSIERY.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SKATING GAITERS,
SKATING JACKETS,
AND FANCY HOSIERY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Put up in beautiful Oriental Boxes, imported expressly for same

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS AT REDUCED PRICES. [12 7 mw 8t

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',
NINTH AND CHERRY,
10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT

HENRY'S,
12 6 fmw6t NO. 16 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

DRY GOODS.

COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE SEASON.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF

VERY GREAT VALUE

FOR

VERY LITTLE MONEY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have an extensive assortment of new and elegant GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS CLOAKINGS, and DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at a still further reduction, thus affording to all an opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the Holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1·25.

One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1·00.

One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1·00.

One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1·25; are now selling at $2.

One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1·65; worth $2·25.

FANCY SILKS at great reduction.

Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $3. Black Silks, best in the city.

FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18¾c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair,
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.;

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has still further REDUCED THE PRICES of his RICH DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, with a view of reducing the stock before January 1. Purchasers will do well to call, as the Goods are all SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, and will be sold MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Now is the time to buy a REAL INDIA SHAWL OR SCARF, for a Christmas Gift. The prices are lower, and they will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction

GEORGE FRYER,
12 11 6t NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.;
IMITATION " " 65 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

FOR

LADIES' DRESSES

AND SUITS,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning the Last Case Remaining on hand of

VOGEL'S LETTER C

FRENCH POPLINS,

IN ALL THE NEW POPULAR SHADES OF COLORS, 12 2mwflm

AT 87½ CENTS PER YARD—FORMER PRICE, $1 25.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

1867. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STS.

LOW PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

SPLENDID CASHMERE ROBES.

12wfmsm] EXPENSIVE SHAWLS

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts. ;
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs. from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs, bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs, very cheap.
—Valencienne Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—850 French Emb'd Setts. from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m